

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

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No. 1958.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

Price Fourpence.
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BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. The ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS will be held at Chepstow, from August 21 to 29 inclusive. Excursions will be made to examine the Castles, Abbeys, and Churches in the neighbourhood, including also a visit to Llandaff Cathedral. Papers descriptive of the History and Antiquities of Tintern, Raglan, Chepstow, Newport, &c., will be read on the spot. Tickets and Programmes may be obtained of the Secretaries and of the Treasurer, T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., 8, Saville Row, of whom also may be had the 9th Vol. of the Transactions of the Society, just published.

CHARLES BAILY, F.S.A.
THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A.
J. R. PLANCHE, ROGEE CHAIX. } Hon. Secs.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.—THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION is now open from 10 a.m. till dusk, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG ACRE. Admission, 6d.; Catalogue, 1s.

The following days and hours are appointed for Lectures during the ensuing week—July 31st, Monday, at 5, Rev. C. Marriott (Dean of Oriel College, Oxford), "On the Digestion of Knowledge;" at 8, Dr. G. Latham, "On the Phonic and Cæcæ Systems of Teaching to Read in the Ordinary Print;" C. August 1st, Tuesday, at 5, Rev. C. H. Bromby, "On the Aims and Instruments of Real Education;" L. August 3rd, Thursday, at 3, Dr. Scott, "On Teaching the Deaf and Dumb;" L. August 4th, Friday, at 5, Rev. E. Sidney, "On Teaching the Idiot;" L. at 8, Professor Tennant, F.G.S., "Mineralogy and its Application to Geology and the Arts;" L. By order, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary. Society's House, Adelphi, 28th July, 1854.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

LAST DAY.—The SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS will CLOSE THIS DAY, the 29th of July, their Thirty-first Annual Exhibition.—Admission 1s. ALFRED CLINT, Hon. Secretary. Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. In order to render this popular place of instruction of greater national value than heretofore, Mr. PEARCE has begun to form the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES at all FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS, that they and their families will be ADMITTED ON MONDAY EVENINGS on payment of SIXPENCE EACH, provided they produce a Ticket signed by the Foreman of the works to which they may belong. Books of Tickets have been supplied to many Factories, and will be furnished to all others as soon as possible. The Lectures will be delivered by Eminent Professors, and will consist of Regular Courses in the most important branches of Philosophy, Astronomy, Mechanics, &c. Each Lecture will last one hour, and be made as instructive as possible. The Inaugural Lecture will be given by the Rev. BATH POWER, M.A., &c. on Monday Evening, the 11th of August, at Eight o'clock. The Optical and other Exhibitions as usual.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENT COURT.—Mr. WM. REA has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that he will, next Saturday, perform a series of Compositions on the New Repetition Grand Cottage Pianoforte. Manufactured and Exhibited by Messrs. Leveque, Edmeades, and Co., of 40, Cheapside. To commence at Three o'clock.

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REVIEWS.

Charles II. in the Channel Islands. By S. Elliott Hoskins, M.D., F.R.S. Bentley.

Dr. Hoskins has explored, with much industry and success, an interesting period of English history. Little has been hitherto known of the earlier years of the exile of Charles the Second, and particularly of his residence in the island of Jersey, which adhered to the cause of the Royal Family, and obtained thereby rights and privileges which its inhabitants still enjoy. Even in local works, the notices of the Royal sojourn have been few and meagre. So long ago as 1694, a *History of Jersey* was published by Philip Falle, rector of one of the parishes, who says he "well remembers to have heard certain events connected with the civil wars spoken of among his people, when the past evil times were fresh in men's memories." But he enters into no details; and, in reference to Charles, merely mentions His Majesty's cordial reception, "when, on two occasions, he repaired to his loyal little island of Jersey," noticing at the same time his condescension and affability in "accepting the invitations and entertainments of our little gentry." He is described also as having shown skill in mathematics, so as to have drawn with his own hand a map of the island, and having given orders for the construction of a fort, as an outwork to Elizabeth Castle. Falle's history, having gone through several editions, was reprinted in 1837 by the Rev. Edward Durell, with notes and illustrations. In one of his notes the editor mentioned the existence of several valuable manuscripts, among which was a detailed account of Charles's two visits to Jersey, by John Chevalier, *vingtenier*, or tything-man, of the town of St. Helier's, during the troubles. This notice excited the interest of Dr. Hoskins, who had long given attention to the subject, but had despaired of finding materials, since they were not referred to in works connected with the island. Proceeding to Jersey, he commenced his researches, and was rewarded by obtaining access to the manuscript of Chevalier, and to other documents throwing light on the times. The Journal of John Chevalier extends from the beginning of 1643, to the middle of February, 1650. Dr. Hoskins makes it the basis of his narrative of events during that period, adding illustrative matter from other sources. Many of the families in the island were found to possess documents and memorials bearing upon the subject of inquiry, and from these a consecutive and clear narrative is prepared. A short sketch of the History of the Channel Islands in the earlier times of their connexion with England is prefixed to the work. But we pass over this, to notice the account of Jersey at the commencement of the civil war. The other island of consequence, Guernsey, from the first sided with the Parliament; and it was very much owing to the personal energy and zeal of Sir George Carteret, the governor, that Jersey declared for the King. Of Carteret, and another Royalist chief in these parts, Sir Peter Osborne, Dr. Hoskins gives this notice:—

"Captain George Carteret and Sir Peter Osborne, the two champions of the royal cause in the Channel Islands, seem to have obtained a far more scanty share of notice than their public exertions and private sacrifices, during the civil war, deserve. The

publication of the 'Osborne Letters' has recently disclosed the privations and difficulties encountered by the stout old cavalier, in his defence of Castle Cornet against the Guernsey parliamentarians. But George Carteret is to this day better known as vice-chamberlain at the Restoration—the courtier and placeman after the coronation—the friend and patron of Samuel Pepys—than as the protector of his sovereign in exile.

"This apparent pretermission is, doubtless, ascribable to the remoteness of the sphere of action from the centre of the great struggle; to the overwhelming importance of succeeding events; and to the difficulty, at so great a distance of time, in connecting scattered details, so as to discern their close relation to the general history of the period. Lord Clarendon, it is true, in his 'History of the Rebellion,' in his Life, and in his voluminous Correspondence, public and private, published as well as unpublished, alludes to his friend the governor of Jersey, in terms of high encomium, and expressions of warm esteem and gratitude. But it is not until we compare these notices with information derived from other sources, that we are enabled to appreciate the importance of Captain Carteret's achievements, or to obtain a clear conception of the influence they exerted in the development of subsequent national events.

"'Sir George Carteret,' says a local biographer, 'was an extraordinary man, who rose in troublesome times to the highest eminence. Sprung from an ancient and honourable family, in a remote part of the empire, he had to begin the world without fortune or connexions. There seems to have been a great deal of energy in his character; and, to a mind capable of forming great designs, he united the courage to execute them, and the perseverance necessary to their success. There is something chivalrous—one might almost say romantic—to behold a loyal and gallant soldier, posted in this small insulated spot, boldly asserting the cause of his persecuted sovereigns, still faithful to them under every reverse of fortune, and inflicting incalculable mischief on their enemies. The astonishment will still further increase, that he should have been able, with his own slender resources, and without any assistance from the English royalists, to maintain himself there during eight years; and that it should ultimately have required the exertions of Blake, the first naval commander of the age, with a large land army, to compel him to surrender. And when obliged at last to capitulate, he managed matters with so much address, and obtained such favourable terms, that one might almost suppose he had himself dictated the terms of capitulation to his conquerors.'"

Clarendon pays a high tribute to his character; but the eulogies of Clarendon are of little value, except as rhetorical flourishes. He says of Carteret that—

"He was truly a worthy and most excellent person, of extraordinary merit towards the crown and nation of England; the most generous man in kindness, and the most dexterous man in business ever known; and a most prudent and skilful lieutenant-governor, who reduced Jersey not with greater skill and discretion than he kept it. And, besides his other great parts of honesty and courage, undoubtedly as good, if not the best seaman of England; faithfully and worthily serving his Majesty, and deserving as much from his Majesty and the crown of England for his fidelity as an honest man can do."

Samuel Pepys, who knew Carteret well after the Restoration, describes him as a passionate and a vain man, proofs of which he gives, as quoted by Dr. Hoskins, who adds:—

"That he was somewhat addicted to cupidity is not to be doubted: his altercation with Mr. Coventry, after the restoration, in reference to selling places, and his correspondence on money matters with Sir Peter Osborne, afford corroborative evidence of the fact. With regard to the charge of peculation, which was the order of the day, and although Carteret may not have formed the excep-

tion, he was not worse, even if so bad, as his neighbours. From the correspondence above alluded to, it is evident that he was somewhat harsh in demanding security for money borrowed from him by Osborne, but much allowance is to be made for a person who, with few other assets than the product of his privateering speculations, advanced enormous sums at the king's command, and was looked upon as a banker, on whom all might freely draw; from the exiled Prince of Wales to his meanest follower. 'Truly,' says Pepys, 'the vice-chamberlain, whom I take for a most honest man, did assure me that he was not, all expenses and things paid, clear in estate 15,000*l.* better than he was when the king came in; and that the King and Lord Chancellor did know that he was worth, with the debt the king owed him, 50,000*l.* I think he said, when the king came into England.'"

Referring those who are interested in the subject to the detailed narrative of events compiled by Dr. Hoskins, we select for extract his account of the King's position at Jersey when he issued from thence his proclamation on the death of Charles I., with notice of the privileges granted to the islanders as rewards of their loyalty:—

"The contrast between the young king's treatment on the Continent, and the loyal demonstrations with which he was greeted by his Jersey subjects, could not fail to be satisfactory and exhilarating; like Alexander Selkirk, he was 'monach of all he surveyed.' The royal standard waved over the battlements of the impregnable fortress which protected his person, and served him as a commodious palace. Here he held his court; received the homage of his feudal vassals; presided over his council: issued his maiden proclamation 'to all his subjects of the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales,' declaring that he thought fit rather to promulgate it from a small part of his dominions in which he is safe, and his kindly authority fully recognised, than from any foreign country where he has hitherto been necessitated to reside. 'And since,' he proceeds, 'it hath pleased God so to dispose, as by such an untimely martyrdom, to deprive Us of so good a Father, and England of so gracious a king.—We do further declare that by his death the Crown of England with all privileges, rights and preeminences belonging thereto, is by a clear and undoubted right of succession justly and lineally descended upon Us, as next and immediate Heyre and successor thereunto, without any condition or limitation; without any intermission of claim; without any ceremony or solemnity whatsoever; and that by virtue thereof We are now in right lawfully seized of the said Crown.

"The loyal islanders, who had been among the first to proclaim him, would unhesitatingly have assisted at his coronation, but the indispensable functionaries and regalia being unattainable, they were obliged to rest satisfied with the consciousness that for five months Charles the Second reigned as King of Jersey. A kingdom somewhat Lilliputian in extent, it must be confessed, but not much smaller than many continental sovereignties. Much more secure and convenient under existing circumstances—possessing a government thoroughly organized and efficient; a revenue fully adequate to its support; crown rents and royal demesnes, yielding an annual income sufficient to maintain the garrisons of two strong fortresses; a standing army, as the militia may be considered, of not less than five thousand men; a self-supporting fleet; a zealous and most efficient military Governor, Vice-Admiral, Chief Justice, Chancellor of the Exchequer—all united in the loyal person of Sir George Carteret. In addition to these, an Established Church, sufficiently orthodox to have satisfied Sir Edward Hyde during his sojourn in the island.

"The King, soon after his arrival, had an opportunity of exercising that prerogative which 'becomes the throned monarch better than his crown,' in pardoning a man condemned to death by the local court for having beaten his own father. In

Jersey his majesty was first called upon to touch for the evil, which ceremony he performed on two occasions, a full account of which is given by Chevalier, differing but little from that contained in Evelyn's Diary, but more circumstantial and somewhat peculiar as regards the difficulty of obtaining genuine 'angel money.'

"Shortly before his departure, Charles the Second, according to proclamation, held a court in the great hall of Elizabeth Castle, at which were present, the Duke of York, the Lords of the Council, and the whole of the courtiers. On this occasion the local authorities and principal gentry kissed hands, and the holders of '*frances fiefnobles*' did homage; among them were Amice de Carteret, Seigneur of Trinité; Sir Philip de Carteret, Seigneur of Saint Ouen's, and other lordships; and Sir George Carteret, Seigneur of Meléche, Belle Ozane, and Noirmont lately granted to him by his majesty, who also bestowed upon him, in consideration of his important services, 'a certain island and adjacent islets near Virginia, in America, in perpetual inheritance.' To these islands the name of New Jersey was given by patent under sign manual and royal seal, with permission to build towns, churches, and castles; to establish suitable laws; and also power to transport thither three hundred persons for the purpose of cleansing the land and cultivating it. The sole rent-charge upon this new colony was fixed at six pounds sterling yearly to the crown.

"In a day or two the States were convoked; when Sir George proposed that they should petition his majesty to confirm the islanders in those peculiar rights and privileges conferred on them by former sovereigns: especially in regard to the free importation of wool, leather, and linen; and the exportation of knitted fabrics, the sole manufacture of the place. His excellency also represented to them that the tax voted for the service of his majesty, not having been collected in full, it was their duty to enforce payment in order to provide for the wants of the island and its defence; it being apprehended, from letters received, that the rebels meditated an attack upon it shortly. It was therefore the king's pleasure, he informed the States, that the castles should be garrisoned by at least three hundred men, fully provided with provision for a twelvemonth. He likewise stated that his majesty was pleased to promise that he would speedily send over from France a number of war-horses, for the purpose of mounting the *frances tenants*, to whom he had lately granted patents.

"At that time Charles does not appear to have acceded to the petition of the States; but after the Restoration he cannot be accused of having been unmindful of his loyal island of Jersey, or resentful of the disloyalty of his island of Guernsey, which made the *amende honorable* by erasing the names of Oliver and Richard Cromwell from their records. He confirmed the charters granted to both islands by his predecessors, taking the inhabitants under his especial protection; and always interposed when any attempt was made to infringe their privileges."

Apart from the portion of the work relating to English history, there are many topographical and archaeological notices, which will be read with interest by the residents in the island; as, for instance, this description of the town of St. Helier's, in the seventeenth century, derived from an old engraving, and from traditionary sources:—

"The church, or temple, as the Presbyterian inhabitants loved to call it, was, in the year 1643, and long afterwards, remote from other buildings, and so open to seaward that its tower served as a beacon for mariners. It stood in the centre of a spacious cemetery, surrounded by stone walls, sufficiently solid to be convertible into a redoubt; and it was so converted in 1644, during the *petite guerre* between the Carteret and Bandinel factions. Its south-western wall commanded the causeway, and the guns planted behind the hitherto sacred enclosure bore point-blank upon *la terre de l'islet*, to

the serious inconvenience of the garrison of 'Isabella Bellissima.'

"A few avenues of detached houses, in the vicinity of the cemetery, leading down to the sea-beach, bore appellations sufficiently distinctive of their peculiarities. On was called *la rue froid vent*, indicative of the keen breezes which enflamed the narrow defile; another, *la rue troussée cotillon*, in token of its miry character; a third, *la rue es porcs*, and so forth, to *le coin aux ânes*; where donkeys were wont to congregate.

"The dwellings of the *bourgeoisie*, more inland than the church, were massive granite structures, covered with thatch, none of them more than two stories high; the solid masonry of the exterior walls seldom less than three feet thick; the doorways hewn stone arches, the windows not much larger than loop-holes, and the casements latticed. Many of these edifices, enclosed within walled gardens, resembled block-houses rather than ordinary dwellings; so that, what was dignified by the name of a town, appeared to be nothing more than a series of fortified redoubts. No wonder, then, that bombardment from the castle was productive, as we shall find, of insignificant results on buildings so constructed and so situated.

"The interior arrangements seem to have been as rude as those of the exterior. Huge beams of oak supported the rafters of low, dingy apartments, the ceiling of which was bare; the floor unpaved and unboarded; a yawning, disproportionate chimney on hewn granite occupying the gable. Within the hearth were fixed stone benches, on which sat the inmates of a winter's evening, on either side of a fire of wood or turf and dry sea-weed; men, women, and children busily engaged in knitting Jersey frocks and stockings; watching the culinary caldron, suspended by a pot-hook in the centre of the hearth—in anticipation of the *potage* of bacon and cabbage concocting for their frugal supper."

Dr. Hoskins ends his book with a notice of the subjugation of the island by the redoubtable Blake. On the same day, December 15th, 1651, that Sir George Carteret gave up the defence of Castle Elizabeth, Castle Cornet, in Guernsey, also surrendered to the arms of the Commonwealth. A map of the Channel Islands accompanies the work, and various documents in the appendix illustrate the narrative.

The Collected Works of Dugald Stewart, Esq., F.R.S. Edited by Sir William Hamilton, Bart. Vol. I. Constable and Co.

We have received with much satisfaction the first volume of the new and complete edition of the '*Works of Dugald Stewart*,' to be collected under the supervision of Sir William Hamilton, who is also to supply notes and a biographical memoir of the author. This edition, while founded on the text of the works already published, will embody the author's manuscript corrections and additions, Mr. Stewart having left many papers ready for the press, which are now for the first time brought to light. The present volume contains the well-known and admirable dissertation on the History and Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy, formerly prefixed to the '*Encyclopædia Britannica*.' There is not much new matter added to the dissertation as it first appeared, except a very able and interesting chapter on '*Tendencies and Results*,' which he intended to form the concluding chapter of the third part of the dissertation, narrating the progress of mental science during the eighteenth century. With the exception of the chapter now published, no part of this proposed history was written; "an undertaking of a much earlier date," says Mr. Stewart, "has a prior and stronger claim on my attention." This was in all likelihood his '*Philosophy of the Active Powers*,' which

he published in April, 1828, a few weeks before his death. In the fragmentary chapter now added to the dissertation there are many hopeful and generous anticipations. The following paragraph will be read with deep interest, as showing the reflections suggested in the mind of the venerable philosopher by the movements then commencing in connexion with popular education and the rapid diffusion of knowledge by the press:—

"Prior to the invention of printing, the advantages of education must have everywhere been exclusively confined to a small and privileged circle; the discoveries which, from time to time, genius and industry added to the stock of human information, must have spread by very slow degrees among the multitude; and the labours of inquisitive men must have been carried on, without any of the aids now afforded by the extensive and rapid communication of literary intelligence. Of this some idea may be formed from the gratitude with which Pliny mentions the name of Asinius Pollio, a celebrated orator and patron of letters in the Augustan age, who first opened a library at Rome for the general use of the city; and thereby (to use the words of Pliny) 'made the genius of individuals the property of the public.' With how much greater force does this expression apply to the inventor of an art, which multiplies copies in proportion to the number of readers, and enables us, at all times, and in all places, to appropriate to ourselves the accumulated experience and wisdom of the remotest nations and ages!

"In order, however, to give to this invention that full and universal efficacy which alone can render it a blessing to the world, it is necessary that the lower orders should have easy access to the elementary parts of education; in particular, that they should be taught to read at so early a period of life that they may afterwards have recourse to books as an enjoyment rather than as a task. It was for this reason, that I formerly mentioned the general diffusion of wealth produced by commerce, as a circumstance which had co-operated powerfully with the press in enlightening modern Europe. But this alone is not sufficient; for beside the general ease and security of the people, some arrangements are necessary, on the part of government, to provide the proper means of public instruction. In England, there cannot be a doubt, that the mass of the community enjoy the comforts of animal life much more amply than in Scotland; and yet, in the latter country, in consequence of the footing on which our parochial schools are established, there is scarcely a person of either sex to be met with who is not able to read, and very few who do not possess, to a certain degree, the accomplishments of writing and of cyphering; whereas, in the southern part of the island, there are many parishes where the number of those who can read, bears a very inconsiderable proportion to the whole body of inhabitants. In most other parts of Europe (not excepting France itself) the proportion is probably much less.

"The universal diffusion of the rudiments of knowledge among the Scottish peasantry, when contrasted with the prevailing ignorance of the same class on the other side of the Tweed, affords a decisive proof that, in such a state of society as ours, some interference on the part of government is indispensably necessary to render the art of printing, even when aided by the congenial tendencies of commerce, completely effectual in extending the benefits of elementary education to the mass of a large community. How much more might be accomplished by a government aiming systematically, and on enlightened principles, at the instruction and improvement of the multitude, it is not easy to imagine.

"But although a great deal yet remains in prospect to animate our exertions, much, it must be remembered, has already been done. The number of readers is, I believe, in almost every part of the island, rapidly on the increase; and to these useful knowledge is every day presented, in a form more and more accessible, and more and more alluring. One circumstance (which has, indeed, been ope-

rating more or less during two centuries, but of which, in our times, the influence has been more peculiarly remarkable) is not undeserving of notice; I mean the wide circulation of occasional pamphlets, and of periodical journals—those cheap and enticing vehicles of instruction, which, adapting themselves to the rapid and often capricious changes of general curiosity, communicate, even to the indolent and the dissipated, some imperfect knowledge of the course of political events, and of the progress of scientific improvement. The peculiar attractions which periodical journals derive from their miscellaneous nature, and the quick regularity of their succession, may be judged of from the extent to which this branch of bookselling speculation has been carried both here and on the Continent. A late very eminent mathematician, Mr. Simpson of Woolwich, speaking of a monthly publication, begun in the year 1704, under the title of the 'Ladies' Diary,' and which, among a humble collection of Rebuses, Conundrums, and Acrostics, includes some very ingenious mathematical problems, has asserted, that 'for upwards of half a century, this small performance, sent abroad in the poor dress of an Almanac, has contributed more to the study of the mathematics than half the books written professedly on the subject.' What, then, may we suppose to be the influence of periodical miscellanies conducted by men of superior genius and learning, and which address the public on subjects more immediately connected with the business of human life? 'The people (as an eloquent writer observes) cannot be profound; but the truths which regulate the moral and political relations of man are at no great distance from the surface. The great works in which discoveries are contained cannot be read by the people, but their substance passes, through a variety of minute and circuitous channels, to the shop and the hamlet. The conversion of the works of unproductive splendour into latent use and unobserved activity, resembles the process of nature in the external world. The expanse of a noble lake, the course of a majestic river, imposes on the imagination by every impression of dignity and sublimity. But it is the moisture that insensibly arises from them, which, gradually mingling with the soil, nourishes all the luxuriance of vegetation, fructifies and adorns the surface of the earth.'"

Allusion is then made to some other causes at work in modern society, in extending and quickening the circulation of knowledge:—

"The multiplication of high roads, and the establishment of regular posts and couriers, have virtually contracted the dimensions of the countries where they have been introduced; communicating to them the advantages arising from the animated discussions and the contagious public spirit of a small community, combined with the order and stability connected with a population spread over an extended territory. The happy invention of the telegraph, and the application of the steam-engine to the purposes of navigation, afford a proof that the resources of human ingenuity for accomplishing these important purposes, have not been completely exhausted by our forefathers."

This was written in 1816, and progress in the same direction has been made with accelerating rapidity. The facilities of communication, both personal and postal, steam applied not only to navigation but to land travelling, our railroads and electric telegraphs, and many inventions beside, would have delighted the heart of the historian, and led him to express even more sanguine hopes as to the progress of knowledge and civilization. Of Mr. Stewart's own labours and efforts as a writer, and still more as a public teacher, we shall have much to say in connexion with other volumes of his works. Meanwhile, we have again only to express our satisfaction that the writings of so great and good a man are to appear in a collected form, and that the editorial supervision and biographical memoir

have been committed to hands so able and appropriate. Sir William Hamilton is not only the living representative of the Scottish school of mental philosophy, of which Dugald Stewart was in his day the ornament, but he is acknowledged in all countries to be *metaphysicorum facile princeps*.

Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. With Illustrations. S. Low, Son, and Co.

WITH the exception of Washington Irving, no American has written about Old England with the hearty enthusiasm and genial sympathy displayed by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Her warmth of feeling may partly be ascribed to the personal reception she experienced, for no foreigner was ever received with more cordial welcome in every circle of English society than the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' But apart from this, her book shows throughout a spirit of unaffected love to 'the old country,' and her visit was the realization of early dreams and life-long studies of English life and literature and history. She came with high hopes and glowing anticipations, and it is not surprising that the memories of her pilgrimage are pleasant and sunny. Her impressions are published, as they were written, in the form of familiar letters to friends and relations in the United States. As a literary performance the work is therefore somewhat crude and irregular; but there is, on the other hand, a freshness and genuineness which would have been wanting in a more formal account of her travels and adventures. The name of the author giving in this case sufficient security for the general circulation of the book, our task of recommendation will be most easily and agreeably fulfilled by presenting a few detached extracts from volumes which are full of pleasing and interesting matter. Mrs. Stowe landed at Liverpool, and her first impressions on reaching the English shores are thus recorded:—

"Say what we will, an American, particularly a New Englander, can never approach the old country without a kind of thrill and pulsation of kindred. Its history for two centuries was our history. Its literature, laws, and language are our literature, laws, and language. Spenser, Shakspeare, Bacon, Milton, were a glorious inheritance, which we share in common. Our very life-blood is English life-blood. It is Anglo-Saxon vigour that is spreading our country from Atlantic to Pacific, and leading on a new era in the world's development. America is a tall, slightly young shoot, that has grown from the old royal oak of England: divided from its parent root, it has shot up in new, rich soil, and under genial, brilliant skies, and therefore takes on a new type of growth and foliage, but the sap in it is the same.

"I had an early opportunity of making acquaintance with my English brethren; for, much to my astonishment, I found quite a crowd on the wharf, and we walked up to our carriage through a long lane of people, bowing, and looking very glad to see us. When I came to get into the hack it was surrounded by more faces than I could count. They stood very quietly, and looked very kindly, though evidently very much determined to look. Something prevented the hack from moving on; so the interview was prolonged for some time. I therefore took occasion to remark the very fair, pure complexions, the clear eyes, and the general air of health and vigour, which seem to characterize our brethren and sisters of the island. There seemed to be occasion to ask them how they did, as they were evidently quite well. Indeed, this

air of health is one of the most striking things when one lands in England.

"They were not burly, red-faced, and stout, as I had sometimes conceived of the English people, but just full enough to suggest the idea of vigour and health. The presence of so many healthy, rosy people looking at me, all reduced as I was, first by land and then by sea sickness, made me feel myself more withered and forlorn than ever. But there was an earnestness and a depth of kind feeling in some of the faces, which I shall long remember. It seemed as if I had not only touched the English shore, but felt the English heart.

"Our carriage at last drove on, taking us through Liverpool, and a mile or two out, and at length wound its way along the gravel paths of a beautiful little retreat, on the banks of the Mersey, called the 'Dingle.' It opened to my eyes like a paradise, all weird as I was with the tossing of the sea. I have since become familiar with these beautiful little spots, which are so common in England; but now all was entirely new to me."

From Liverpool the travellers went to Scotland, and the hearty welcome received on the borders is described with warm feeling:

"Well, we are in Scotland at last, and now our pulse rises as the sun declines in the west. We catch glimpses of the Solway Frith, and talk about Redgauntlet.

"One says, 'Do you remember the scene on the sea-shore, with which it opens, describing the rising of the tide!'

"And says another, 'Don't you remember those lines in the Young Lochinvar song?—

'Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide,'"

"I wonder how many authors it will take to enchant our country from Maine to New Orleans, as every foot of ground is enchanted here in Scotland.

"The sun went down, and night drew on; still we were in Scotland. Scotch ballads, Scotch tunes, and Scotch literature were in the ascendant. We sang 'Auld Lang Syne,' 'Scots wha hae,' and 'Bonnie Doon,' and then, changing the key, sang 'Dundee,' 'Elgin,' and 'Martyr.'

"Take care," said Mr. S.; 'don't get too much excited.'

"Ah," said I, 'this is a thing that comes only once in a lifetime; do let us have the comfort of it. We shall never come into Scotland for the first time again.'

"Ah," said another, 'how I wish Walter Scott was alive!'

"While we were thus at the fusion-point of enthusiasm, the cars stopped at Lockerbie, where the real Old Mortality is buried. All was dim and dark outside, but we soon became conscious that there was quite a number collected, peering into the window; and, with a strange kind of thrill, I heard my name inquired for in the Scottish accent. I went to the window; there were men, women, and children there, and hand after hand was presented, with the words, 'Ye're welcome to Scotland!'

"Then they inquired for, and shook hands with, all the party, having in some mysterious manner got the knowledge of who they were, even down to little G—, whom they took to be my son. Was it not pleasant, when I had a heart so warm for this old country? I shall never forget the thrill of those words, 'Ye're welcome to Scotland,' nor the 'Gude night.'

"After that we found similar welcomes in many succeeding stopping-places; and though I did wave a towel out of the window, instead of a pocket handkerchief, and commit other awkwardnesses, from not knowing how to play my part, yet I fancied, after all, that Scotland and we were coming on well together. Who the good souls were that were thus watching for us through the night, I am sure I do not know; but that they were of the 'one blood,' which unites all the families of the earth, I felt."

We must omit mention of the public festivals and private hospitalities with which Mrs. Stowe was everywhere received, and

which she has the modesty always to ascribe to sympathy with the great and good cause to which her genius and talents have been most conspicuously devoted. The descriptions of the celebrated scenes and localities of Scotland are given with much spirit, but their interest will be greater to American than to English readers. But we must quote her judicious and striking remarks on the general tone and character of Sir Walter Scott, suggested by the visit to Abbotsford:—

"It has often been remarked, that there is no particular moral purpose aimed at by Scott in his last writings; he often speaks of it himself in his last days in a tone of humility. He represents himself as having been employed mostly in the comparatively secondary department of giving innocent amusement. He often expressed, humbly and earnestly, the hope that he had, at least, done no harm; but I am inclined to think, that although moral effect was not primarily his object, yet the influence of his writings and whole existence on earth has been decidedly good.

"It is a great thing to have a mind of such power and such influence, whose recognitions of right and wrong, of virtue and vice were, in most cases, so clear and determined. He never enlists our sympathies in favour of vice, by drawing those seductive pictures, in which it comes so near the shape and form of virtue that the mind is puzzled as to the boundary line. He never makes young ladies feel that they would like to marry corsairs, pirates, or sentimental villains of any description. The most objectionable thing, perhaps, about his influence, is its sympathy with the war spirit. A person Christianly educated can hardly read some of his descriptions in the 'Lady of the Lake' and 'Marmion' without an emotion of disgust, like what is excited by the same things in Homer; and as the world comes more and more under the influence of Christ, it will recede more and more from this kind of literature.

"Scott has been censured as being wilfully unjust to the Covenanters and Puritans. I think he meant really to deal fairly by them, and that what he called fairness might seem rank injustice to those brought up to venerate them, as we have been. I suppose that in 'Old Mortality' it was Scott's honest intention to balance the two parties about fairly, by putting on the Covenant side his good, steady, well-behaved hero, Mr. Morton, who is just as much of a Puritan as the Puritans would have been had they taken Sir Walter Scott's advice; that is to say, a very nice, sensible, moral man, who takes the Puritan side because he thinks it the right side, but contemplates all the devotional enthusiasm and religious ecstasies of his associates from a merely artistic and pictorial point of view. The trouble was, when he got his model Puritan done, nobody ever knew what he was meant for; and then all the young ladies voted steady Henry Morton a bore, and went to falling in love with his Cavalier rival, Lord Evandale, and people talked as if it was a preconcerted arrangement of Scott, to surprise the female heart, and carry it over to the royalist side.

"The fact was, in describing Evandale he made a living, effective character, because he was describing something he had full sympathy with, and put his whole life into; but Henry Morton is a laborious arrangement of starch and pasteboard to produce one of those supposititious, just-right men, who are always the stupidest of mortals after they are made. As to why Scott did not describe such a character as the martyr Duke of Argyll, or Hampden, or Sir Harry Vane, where high birth, and noble breeding, and chivalrous sentiment were all united with intense devotional fervour, the answer is, that he could not do it; he had not that in him wherewith to do it; a man cannot create that of which he has not first had the elements in himself; and devotional enthusiasm is a thing which Scott never felt. Nevertheless, I believe that he was perfectly sincere in saying that he would, 'if necessary, die a martyr for Christianity.' He had calm, firm principle to any extent, but it

never was kindled into fervour. He was of too mild and happy a temperament to sound the deepest recesses of souls torn up from their depths by mighty conflicts and sorrows. There are souls like the 'alabaster vase of ointment, very precious,' which shed no perfume of devotion because a great sorrow has never broken them. Could Scott have been given back to the world again after the heavy discipline of life had passed over him, he would have spoken otherwise of many things. What he vainly struggled to say to Lockhart on his death-bed would have been a new revelation of his soul to the world, could he have lived to unfold it in literature. But so it is: when we have learned to live, life's purpose is answered, and we die!"

From Abbotsford we pass to the account of a scene with which far greater memories are associated, Stratford-on-Avon, and the home of Shakespeare. The whole of the account of the pilgrimage to Stratford is beautifully written, but we must confine our extract to the following speculations on Shakespeare's mother:—

"We know nothing who this Mary was that was his mother; but one sometimes wonders where in that coarse age, when queen and ladies talked familiarly, as women would blush to talk now, and when the broad, coarse wit of the *Merry Wives of Windsor* was gotten up to suit the taste of a virgin queen—one wonders, I say, when women were such and so, where he found those models of lily-like purity, women so chaste in soul and pure in language that they could not even bring their lips to utter a word of shame. *Desdemona* cannot even bring herself to speak the coarse word with which her husband taunts her; she cannot make herself believe that there are women in the world who could stoop to such grossness.

"For my part, I cannot believe that, in such an age, such deep, heart-knowledge of pure womanhood could have come otherwise than by the impression on the child's soul of a mother's purity. I seem to have a vision of one of those women whom the world knows not of, silent, deep-hearted, loving, whom the coarser and more practically efficient jostle aside and underdate for their want of interest in the noisy chit-chat and commonplace of the day; but who yet have a sacred power, like that of the spirit of peace, to brood with dovelike wings over the childish heart, and quicken into life the struggling, slumbering elements of a sensitive nature.

"I cannot but think, in that beautiful scene where he represents *Desdemona* as amazed and struck dumb with the grossness and brutality of the charges which had been thrown upon her, yet so dignified in the consciousness of her own purity, so magnanimous in the power of disinterested, forgiving love, that he was portraying no ideal excellence, but only reproducing, under fictitious and supposititious circumstances, the patience, magnanimity, and enduring love which had shone upon him in the household words and ways of his mother.

"It seemed to me that in that bare and lowly chamber I saw a vision of a lovely face which was the first beauty that dawned on those childish eyes, and heard that voice whose lullaby tuned his ear to an exquisite sense of cadence and rhythm. I fancied that, while she thus serenely shone upon him like a benignant star, some rigorous grand-aunt took upon her the practical part of his guidance, chased up his wanderings to the right and left, scolded him for wanting to look out of the window because his little climbing toes left their mark on the neat wall, or rigorously arrested him when his curly head was seen bobbing off at the bottom of the street, following a bird, or a dog, or a showman; intercepting him in some happy hour when he was aiming to strike off on his own account to an adjoining field for 'winking Mary-buds;' made long sermons to him on the wickedness of muddying his clothes and wetting his new shoes, (if he had any,) and told him that something dreadful would come out of the graveyard and catch him if

he was not a better boy, imagining that if it were not for her bustling activity Willie would go straight to destruction.

"I seem, too, to have a kind of perception of Shakespeare's father; a quiet, God-fearing, thoughtful man, given to the reading of good books, avoiding quarrels with a most Christian-like fear, and with but small talent either in the way of speech-making or money-getting; a man who wore his coat with an easy slouch, and who seldom knew where his money went to.

"All these things I seem to perceive as if a sort of vision had radiated from the old walls; there seemed to be the rustling of garments and the sound of voices in the deserted rooms; the pattering of feet on the worn-eaten staircase; the light of still, shady summer afternoons, a hundred years ago, seemed to fall through the casements and lie upon the floor. There was an interest to everything about the house, even to the quaint iron fastenings about the windows; because those might have arrested that child's attention, and been dwelt on in some dreamy hour of infant thought. The fires that once burned in those old chimneys, the fleeting sparks, the curling smoke, and glowing coals, all may have inspired their fancies."

In London Mrs. Stowe met most of the political and literary celebrities of our time, and her personal sketches will be perused with much interest. At Stafford House she was a frequent guest, and the notes on the Sutherland family and connexions are given with a copiousness of detail to which many will make not unreasonable objections. But she felt doubtless an exuberance of gratitude for the generous hospitality of the noble heads of the house, not unmingled with pardonable self-satisfaction at the attentions with which she was loaded. Of some of the distinguished personages to whom she was here introduced we give the notices as they appear in the journal. She is describing the day of the presentation of the address from the ladies of England, of which so much was said in the newspapers at the time:—

"Among the first that entered were the members of the family, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord and Lady Blantyre, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and Lady Emma Campbell. Then followed Lord Shaftesbury with his beautiful lady, and her father and mother, Lord and Lady Palmerston. Lord Palmerston is of middle height, with a keen, dark eye, and black hair streaked with gray. There is something peculiarly alert and vivacious about all his movements; in short, his appearance perfectly answers to what we know of him from his public life. One has a strange mythological feeling about the existence of people of whom one hears for many years without ever seeing them. While talking with Lord Palmerston I could but remember how often I had heard father and Mr. S. exulting over his foreign dispatches by our own fireside.

"The Marquis of Lansdowne now entered. He is about the middle height, with gray hair, blue eyes, and a mild, quiet dignity of manner. He is one of those who, as Lord Henry Petty, took a distinguished part with Clarkson and Wilberforce in the abolition of the slave trade. He has always been a most munificent patron of literature and art.

"There were present, also, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Grenville. The latter we all thought very strikingly resembled in his appearance the poet Longfellow. My making the remark introduced the subject of his poetry. The Duchess of Argyll appealed to her two little boys, who stood each side of her, if they remembered her reading 'Evangeline' to them. It is a gratification to me that I find by every English fireside traces of one of our American poets. These two little boys of the Duchess of Argyll, and the youngest son of the Duchess of Sutherland, were beautiful fair-haired children, picturesquely attired in the Highland costume. There were some other charming children of the family circle present. The

eldest son of the Duke of Argyle bears the title of the Laird of Lorn, which Scott has rendered so poetical to our ears.

"When lunch was announced, the Duke of Sutherland gave me his arm, and led me through a suite of rooms into the dining-hall. Each room that we passed was rich in its pictures, statues, and artistic arrangements; a poetic eye and taste had evidently presided over all. The table was beautifully laid, ornamented by two magnificent *épergnes*, crystal vases supported by wrought-silver standards, filled with the most beautiful hothouse flowers; on the edges of the vases and nestling among the flowers were silver doves of the size of life. The walls of the room were hung with gorgeous pictures, and directly opposite to me was a portrait of the Duchess of Sutherland, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which has figured largely in our *souvenirs* and books of beauty. She is represented with a little child in her arms; this child, now Lady Blantyre, was sitting opposite to me at table, with a charming little girl of her own, of about the same apparent age. When one sees such things, one almost fancies this to be a fairy palace, where the cold demons of age and time have lost their power.

"I was seated next to Lord Lansdowne, who conversed much with me about affairs in America. It seems to me that the great men of the old world regard our country thoughtfully. It is a new development of society, acting every day with greater and greater power on the old world; nor is it yet clearly seen what its final results will be. His observations indicated a calm, clear, thoughtful mind—an accurate observer of life and history.

"I remember many presentations, but of course must have forgotten many more. Archbishop Whately was there, with Mrs. and Miss Whately; Macaulay, with two of his sisters; Milman, the poet and historian; the Bishop of Oxford, Chevalier Bunsen and lady, and many more.

"When all the company were together, Lord Shaftesbury read a very short, kind, and considerate address in behalf of the ladies of England, expressive of their cordial welcome. The address will be seen in the newspaper which I send you. The company remained a while after this, walking through the rooms and conversing in different groups, and I talked with several. Archbishop Whately, I thought, seemed rather inclined to be jocular; he seems to me like some of our American divines; a man who pays little attention to forms, and does not value them. There is a kind of brusque humour in his address, a downright heartiness, which reminds one of western character. If he had been born in our latitude, in Kentucky or Wisconsin, the natives would have called him Whately, and said he was a real steamboat on an argument. This is not precisely the kind of man we look for in an archbishop. One sees traces of this humour in his 'Historic Doubts concerning the Existence of Napoleon.' I conversed with some who knew him intimately, and they said that he delighted in puns and odd turns of language.

"I was also introduced to the Bishop of Oxford, who is a son of Wilberforce. He is a short man, of very youthful appearance, with bland, graceful, courteous manners. He is much admired as a speaker. I heard him spoken of as one of the most popular preachers of the day."

On another occasion, at a breakfast at Sir Charles Trevelyan's, Mrs. Stowe sat between Mr. Macaulay and Dean Milman, and notes what she remembers of their conversation:—

"Macaulay is celebrated as a conversationalist; and, like Coleridge, Carlyle, and almost every one who enjoys this reputation, he has sometimes been accused of not allowing people their fair share in conversation. This might prove an objection, possibly, to those who wish to talk; but as I greatly prefer to hear, it would prove none to me. I must say, however, that on this occasion the matter was quite equitably managed. There were, I should think, some twenty or thirty at the breakfast table, and the conversation formed itself

into little eddies of two and three around the table, now and then welling out into a great bay of general discourse. I was seated between Macaulay and Milman, and must confess I was a little embarrassed at times, because I wanted to hear what they were both saying at the same time. However, by the use of the faculty by which you play a piano with both hands, I got on very comfortably.

"Milman's appearance is quite striking; tall, stooping, with a keen black eye and perfectly white hair—a singular and poetic contrast. He began upon architecture and Westminster Abbey—a subject to which I am always awake. I told him I had not yet seen Westminster; for I was now busy in seeing life and the present, and by and by I meant to go there and see death and the past.

"Milman was for many years dean of Westminster, and kindly offered me his services, to indoctrinate me into its antiquities.

"Macaulay made some suggestive remarks on cathedrals generally. I said that I thought it singular that we so seldom knew who were the architects that designed these great buildings; that they appeared to me the most sublime efforts of human genius.

"He said that all the Cathedrals of Europe were undoubtedly the result of one or two minds; that they rose into existence very nearly contemporaneously, and were built by travelling companies of masons, under the direction of some systematic organization. Perhaps you knew all this before, but I did not; and so it struck me as a glorious idea. And if it is not the true account of the origin of cathedrals, it certainly ought to be; and, as our old grandmother used to say, 'I'm going to believe it.'

"Looking around the table, and seeing how everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves, I said to Macaulay, that these breakfast parties were a novelty to me; that we never had them in America, but that I thought them the most delightful form of social life.

"He seized upon the idea, as he often does, and turned it playfully inside out, and shook it on all sides, just as one might play with the lustrous of a chandelier—to see them glitter. He expatiated on the merits of breakfast parties as compared with all other parties. He said dinner parties are mere formalities. You invite a man to dinner because you must invite him; because you are acquainted with his grandfather, or it is proper you should; but you invite a man to breakfast because you want to see him. You may be sure if you are invited to breakfast, there is something agreeable about you. This idea struck me as very sensible; and we all, generally having the fact before our eyes that we were invited to breakfast, approved the sentiment.

"'Yes,' said Macaulay, 'depend upon it; if a man is a bore he never gets an invitation to breakfast.'

"'Rather hard on the poor bores,' said a lady. 'Particularly,' said Macaulay, laughing, 'as bores are usually the most irreproachable of human beings. Did you ever hear a bore complained of when they did not say that he was the best fellow in the world? For my part, if I wanted to get a guardian for a family of defenceless orphans, I should inquire for the greatest bore in the vicinity. I should know that he would be a man of unblemished honour and integrity.'

"The conversation now went on to Milton and Shakspeare. Macaulay made one remark that gentlemen are always making, and that is, that there is very little characteristic difference between Shakspeare's women. Well, there is no hope for that matter; so long as men are not women they will think so. In general they lump together Miranda, Juliet, Desdemona, and Viola.

"As matter too soft a lasting mark to bear, And best distinguished as black, brown, or fair."

After receiving so much pleasure from Mrs. Stowe's book we are unwilling to speak severely of its faults and follies, but they are too conspicuous to escape some censure.

Very trivial and not inoffensive matters are frequently dwelt upon with a minuteness inconsistent with good taste. We do not refer to the descriptions of common things, which, however familiar to English readers, have more or less novelty to American visitors. But the details of the sea voyage, for instance, including the dismal appearance of the cook, the muddiness of the coffee, and the complaints of the passengers, might have been omitted, however important these affairs were to the writer's family correspondents. The perpetual references also to the personal appearance of the author, and the trouble caused by the difficulty of securing a correct portrait, betray a vanity scarcely to have been expected in a woman of Mrs. Stowe's wisdom and years. We can scarcely fancy the sedate lady writing thus:—

"The general topic of remark on meeting me seems to be, that I am not so bad looking as then were afraid I was; and I do assure you that, when I have seen the things that are put up in the shop windows here with my name under them, I have been in wondering admiration at the boundless loving-kindness of my English and Scottish friends, in keeping up such a warm heart for such a Gorgon. I should think that the Sphinx in the London Museum might have sat for most of them. I am going to make a collection of these portraits to bring home to you. There is a great variety of them, and they will be useful, like the Irishman's guideboard, which showed where the road did not go."

Similar complaints occur on every occasion of her being in the hands of artists, and this seems to have been the case frequently during her journey. We have noted other blemishes more serious in reading the book, and we are sure that Mrs. Stowe will see the propriety of careful revision in future editions. To give one example, speaking of the singing of birds amidst the ruins of Kenilworth, "It was a beautiful conception this making of birds. Shelley calls them 'embodied joys,' and Christ says, that amid the vaster ruins of man's desolation, ruins more dreadfully suggestive than those of sculptured frieze and architrave, we can yet live a bird's life of unanxious joy." We are surprised to find such careless irreverence in Mrs. Stowe. Other improprieties might be pointed out, but we only wish to show the need there is of revision and purgation in case of other editions being called for. The part of the work relating to continental countries is less interesting to English readers, and a large proportion of it is occupied with a journal kept by the author's husband, the Rev. Mr. Stowe. The volumes are illustrated with numerous woodcuts.

The Nations of Russia and Turkey, and their Destiny. By Ivan Golovin, 'Author of 'The Caucasus.' Trübner and Co.

Russia and the War. By Captain Jesse, Author of Murray's 'Handbook for Russia.' Longman and Co.

Narrative of the Conquest of Finland by the Russians in 1808-1809, from an Unpublished Work by a Russian Officer of Rank. Edited by General Monteith, F.R.S., Madras Engineers. Booth.

CONTINUING our notice of Russian books, we have a volume on the 'Nations of Russia and Turkey,' by Ivan Golovin, containing a condensed and comprehensive statement, historical and descriptive, of the chief races and tribes subject to the Russian and Turkish powers. There are also notices of the laws,

institutions, customs, and manners of the people. From a chapter on the 'Russian and German Parties,' we give an extract, in which we get a glimpse into the internal political condition of the empire of Nicholas, as regards its government and administration:—

"There were very few Germans under Peter the Great. Admiral Lefort was a French Swiss; Bruce, the author of the 'Cabalistical Almanac,' was a Scotchman. Ostermann, a student, whom Peter found in an hotel in Holland, and whom he took into his favour for his musical talent, was almost the only German who rose into any eminence at the Russian court during his reign. The invasion of the public service by the Germans did not commence until after the conquest of the Baltic provinces; but even then Catherine had Derjavin and Dmitrieffs (two Russian poets) for her Ministers, and Potemkin and Orloff for her favourites. She had too much sense to prefer the Germans, who have ousted the Russians under the last two reigns.

"There are only three German provinces in all the fifty-three governments of which Russia consists; but, instead of the proportion of German to native officials in the Russian service being as three to fifty-three, it is rather the reverse. The heads of departments, and the ambassadors, are nearly all Germans. Cancrin, the late Minister of Finances, a Jew, and Nesselrode, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a Westphalian, have systematically preferred them to Russians. The Germans show more assiduity and attention to work, a virtue which the Russians ridicule by the German word 'Sitzfleisch'; but, above all, they possess more devotion to the Government, and less love for Russia than the natives. The Marquis de Paulucci, a Genoese in the Russian service, used to say, 'I serve Alexander Paulovitch, and not Russia'; and, in the same way, the Germans serve the Emperor, and trouble themselves very little about the interests of Russia, to which they do not belong by affection. Accordingly the Government, which finds in them blind and docile instruments, prefers them to the Russians. General Yermoloff, the chief of the Russian party under the Emperor Alexander, once told him the only favour he asked was that he would make him a German. The army showed its aversion for Germans on more than one occasion during the war against the French. The Russians allowed themselves to be beaten at Friedland, because they would not obey Bennigsen. In 1812, the Emperor was obliged to replace Barclay de Tolly by Marshal Kutusoff. Diebitsch was unable to acquire the glory that was reserved for his successor Paskiewitch.

"The Grand Duke Constantine has taken upon himself the, for him, easy and useful part of leader of the Russian party, and has marked the return to former usages by furnishing his palace in the Slavonian style.

"The Russian party is divided into three sections—Young Russia, Old Russia, and the Slavophiles. Young Russia desires the exclusion of the Germans, but, at the same time, it is desirous that Russia should be brought closer to the West in its feelings and institutions, and it demands continuous reforms and entire freedom in all things. Old Russia desires no freedom, not even that of the serfs. Prince Menshikoff is the representative of this section; his hatred for Count Nesselrode is only equalled by his contempt for Count Kleinmichel, head of the Department of Roads and Ways, and the discreet confidant of the Emperor's amours. The Slavophiles are, for the most part, literary men, who disapprove of the reforms of Peter the Great, believing that Russia would have done better if she had been allowed to progress in her natural course, and that she cannot too soon return to the manners of her former days. In addition, they entertain a dislike for Nicholas, who is a thorough German. It is probable that the Grand Duke Constantine will exclude the Young Russians from his adherents, and compose his party of the balance of the Old Russians and the governmental Slavophiles.

"We may see, from all this, how little foundation there is for the reasoning of those who talk about the German party representing progress and civilization, and the Russian party reaction or conservatism. There are even Socialists amongst the Young Russians, as was proved by the banishment of the friends of Petroshevski in 1849, and the Germans in Russia are fonder of office than of banishment. It is a strange fact that in the army German officers flog the soldiers more than the Russians do, and are more opposed to new ideas. Application is their chief talent, and Talleyrand said that zeal was worth nothing. As for the Russians, if they want perseverance, they have other and far superior qualities. Nicholas, however, is jealous of talent; he dislikes poets and banishes authors. He wants the whole Russian people to be brought down to the level of his own commonplace. Heaven has only permitted him to succeed in half of his design. If the people love him, it is because they do not know that he is a German, the Holstein-Gottorps having always been careful to call themselves Romanoffs. Of these, however, Peter II. was the last male descendant, without speaking of Ivan, who was strangled by Catherine in the dungeons of Schlüsselburg.

"The embassy of Prince Menshikoff has been represented as a triumph for the Russian party, and a check for Count Nesselrode; and indeed it was a victory of the ecclesiastical party supported by the Czar himself, who, advancing in age, becomes more and more fanatical."

Captain Jesse's volume gives a popular view of the general condition and resources of the Russian empire. Much of its matter has already been published; but it is now rendered more accessible, and details are added on subjects which have assumed new importance from the present state of public affairs. Thus, there is an account of the author's visit to Sebastopol, some paragraphs from which we extract:—

"I approached Sevastopol from the land side, and as the country about it, and the town itself, are at an elevation of about 170 feet from the sea level, the several harbours, the shipping and fortifications, lay before me under one coup-d'œil. Before proceeding to describe the works and docks in detail, which may sooner or later be the scene of a dreadful struggle between the Allies and the Russians, it may be as well to call the reader's attention to a fact which, in a military point of view, is important. The position of Sevastopol in the Black Sea is almost central—Odessa, the Sulina mouth of the Danube, the Strait of Yeni Kalé, the northern point of the Circassian coast, and Sinope, are each in a right line, nearly equidistant from it about 140 miles; Varna and the Bosphorus about 260, and St. Nicolai 360.

"The affair of Sinope would probably never have taken place had the distance from Sevastopol been more considerable; as it was, the Russians knew that the allied fleets were at almost double the distance from it that they were, and no doubt had some frigates or steamers ready to pass the word along between their fleet and the Bosphorus if requisite. Thus they were sure of attaining their ends and returning to port without the chance of molestation. A plan more craven we never remember to have read of in the naval annals of any country; and if this is a sample of the principles upon which they intend to carry on the war, we trust that no officers in the allied fleets or armies will, from a chivalrous feeling, be restrained from taking advantage of whatever circumstances may occur, for they may rest assured that no soldier's or seaman's life will be spared from a similar motive, on the other side. It is evident from the above remarks as to the position of these fortifications with reference to the points mentioned, that Sevastopol must be either strictly and securely blockaded, or the fleet within its harbours destroyed. That task would be one from which the heart shrinks, and which dire necessity alone would justify. There can be no doubt that its complete destruction would be a great blow to the Russians.

Large quantities of military stores are collected there, and the whole of the Black Sea fleet, which, with the public works and docks, cannot be valued at less than 20,000,000*l.* sterling—the fortifications alone cost 7,000,000*l.* The town, when I was there, was anything but a desirable place of residence, and with the exception of the public buildings, and the houses of the officers, civil and military, there was scarcely a decent habitation in it. The entrance to it was most offensive,—a disgrace, in short, to those in command, and in a condition to counteract all the benefit of the quarantine establishment. The inn, or rather the pot-house to which I was recommended, and the best in the place, was kept by a German, who, when I entered it, was too intoxicated to rise from the floor, and the only bed-room was occupied. After threading the dirty streets up and down for half an hour, with the pleasant prospect of bivouacking in one of them, I turned in at a billiard-room, the owner of which accommodated me with a rickety couch for the night. The next morning my countryman, Colonel Upton, hearing of my arrival, called and pressed me to take a room at his house; an invitation which I most gladly accepted, for the kennel I had left was the rendezvous of all the low riff-raff of the place. A recent traveller speaks of Sevastopol in more favourable terms; that is to say, of the upper town. We can easily imagine he is right, for there was plenty of room for improvement; that it was extremely clean, we can believe also, for—the Emperor was coming. I once saw Odessa cleaned because Prince Woronzoff was expected there—this is the way of them. The morning after my arrival at Sevastopol I sallied forth with a son of my host, to see the dry docks then erecting, and since completed, under Colonel Upton's superintendence and after his own plans. They are of an unusual character, and, considering the very great difficulties he had to contend with, in the nature of the soil, Russian artificers, and other matters, reflect very great credit upon his skill as an engineer."

A detailed description is then given of the harbours, docks, forts, and other public sites of the town, a map of which is prefixed to the volume. In speaking of the probable result of an attack upon Sevastopol, Captain Jesse says:—

"I employed a day in looking at the formidable defences which are intended to protect the Russian fleet in this Sea; and in doing this I may say that I met with no obstruction on the part of the authorities. The three principal works which command the approach to the entrance and interior of the harbour are, Fort Alexander on the right, Constantine on the left, and Nicholas at the base of the hill on which the town now stands; they are marked in the plan, and the number of guns mounted in them is stated. These forts, or rather batteries, in which a system of casemates has been adopted to the exclusion of every other principle, were erected from the designs of a French officer in the Russian engineers. Their construction in this respect renders them remarkable in the annals of fortification; for though casemates have been and are frequently used, they never have been so to the same extent as in this instance. The freestone of which these forts are built is soft, and from the inquiries I made I should say that the strength of the masonry is very questionable. The counterforts are filled with rubble, and several of the keystones of the arches had certainly been shaken by the salutes; the facing, however, is neatly finished, and the works externally have a most formidable appearance. Fort Constantine is much more rounded at the end opposite Fort Alexander than is shown in the plan, and the rear face opposite the telegraph battery, of 17 guns, is closed—the casemates on this face being of the same dimensions as those in the other parts of the fort. These alterations from the original plan which I published have not been improvements; in other respects, there is little to desire. The telegraph battery is on higher ground than the Constantine, and would have a plunging fire into that work—any attack, therefore,

by land upon it would be useless, unless the telegraph battery were first taken.

"The Alexander, the smallest work of the three, has only one tier of guns in casemates; the upper, of thirty, being as in the other two 'en barbette.' This work terminates in a cavalier or circular tower, covered with tiles, three guns of which look into the harbour. The rampart is about six feet thick. The apertures or port-holes of all the casemates are small, so that there is no possibility of training the guns either to the right or left. Upon inquiry, I found that Admiral Greig, who formerly commanded the Black Sea fleet, considered this of no consequence, as from the great number employed, upwards of 1,200, there was no point in or near the harbour which did not lay under a cross fire of 60 pieces of the largest artillery."

In the 'Narrative of the Conquest of Finland by the Russians in 1808-9,' our attention is turned to the other great scene of the present war on the shores of the Baltic. From the manuscript of a Russian officer General Monteith has prepared his narrative, which is a valuable historical record. Those parts will naturally have greatest interest which refer to places already familiar by name in connexion with the movements of the allied fleet. Of the capture of Helsingfors and Sveaborg by the Russians a detailed narrative is given. We quote only the opening paragraph of the account of the capture of Sveaborg:—

"This fortress is built upon five islands, or rather rocks, in the Gulf of Finland. Three of these islands, Wester-Swärtö, Lilla-Oster-Swärtö, and Stora-Oster-Swärtö, are situated in sight of the city of Helsingfors, and even within long range of cannon shot. On that side they mask the island of Wargön, which is considered as the citadel of the place; Langörm is a detached fortress upon a sixth island, nearer the coast than the others; and Gustavswärd, at the opposite extremity, has a citadel which sweeps the channel from a triple row of batteries.

"All these islands are bristling with cannon, and the works are principally constructed of granite, and for the most part as massive as the foundation on which they are built. It would serve no purpose to describe all these constructions, many of which have been raised without any definite plan, and are whimsical, defective, and useless; but which, as a whole, render the fortification a work of the first order. The sea by which it is surrounded serves instead of a ditch, and where in some places artificial ditches have been necessary they are cut in the rock.

"Wargön is almost entirely bomb-proof. Basins and spacious docks were constructed by Chappman and Tunberg, and these imperishable trophies of their genius surround the monument of the founder, Marshal Ehrenswärd, who lies buried in the fort of Wargön. Sveaborg has cost Sweden immense sums of money, and the construction of the fortifications occupied half a century.

"The defence of this place was entrusted to Admiral Count Cronstedt, a veteran officer of the Swedish navy. The garrison amounted to above 7000 men, partly Swedes, partly natives of Finland; 721 among them were seamen.

"The numerical strength of the Russians employed on the siege varied greatly, according as the demand for troops elsewhere was more or less urgent.

"At first it was hardly a third as considerable as the garrison, but it was gradually augmented.

"In the beginning of March the besiegers had eleven battalions, four squadrons, four field-batteries, two companies of pioneers, and one of artillerymen, without guns to serve the batteries.

"The heavy artillery was brought with extreme difficulty on sledges to Sveaborg from Russian Finland. It was successively posted on the Cape of Helsingfors, the island of Skandelandet, and the surrounding rocks, by General Suchtelen, who directed the engineer department. During the

whole time hostilities were carried on against Sveaborg the number of artillery never exceeded forty-six pieces of cannon, of which sixteen were mortars.

"The blockade was gradually straitened, according as the augmentation of the Russian force permitted them to draw it closer and closer round a fortress of that extent. The batteries could only be established by means of the most arduous labour; the only possible means of constructing them was upon facines and stuffed gabions, which had but little weight or power of resistance, rendering it necessary the parapets should be of very considerable thickness. Earth and turf were alike wanting upon these barren rocks covered with deep snow; and besides the difficulty of establishing approaches, and breaching batteries upon the ice, the poverty of the Russians in artillery, in ammunition, in workmen, in tools, and even in soldiers, rendered it perfectly impossible to attempt to conduct the attack upon Sveaborg according to the regular rules of a siege. The possibility of taking it by storm was at one time discussed, but at last the commands of the Emperor Alexander and the dictates of sound reason prevailed. The Emperor's orders were, gradually to make the blockade closer and closer, according as their augmented means might permit, to bombard the place, and not to venture an assault except as a last resource."

A map of the Grand Duchy of Finland, showing the operations of the Russian and Swedish armies, is appended to General Monteith's volume. Various documents are also given, which throw light on the position of Russia with respect to the other powers of the Baltic. The resistance made under unfavourable circumstances by Sweden in the last war, shows how easily, with the aid of the English and French allies, her ancient territories might be recovered from the grasp of Russia.

NOTICES.

The Twins of Fame; or, Wellington and Buonaparte. By the Rev. Charles Frederick Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth. Longman and Co.

MR. WATKINS has narrated in verse of various metre many of the most striking events in the military career of the two great captains of modern times. Some of the descriptions are written with considerable spirit, and even where the literary merit of the poetry is inferior, the interest of the subject secures attention. From the wars of the French Revolution down to the closing scene of Waterloo, the story of Napoleon is traced, and the successful career of Wellington also narrated. We give only the concluding moral of the poem.

"Lo! 'forty years' have nearly now expired
Since God by our own Joshua gave us rest
From all our foes around; and He, well tired,
Hath gained repose, with years and honours blest.

"But He who 'went before him' yet survives,
To lead God's people still both in and out;
And for our weal and safety both contrives,
If we but heed, and keep him round about.

"But if, like Israel's thankless sons, we leave,
With thoughtless hearts, our great Protector's stay,
And to new idols turn—to old ones cleave—
Soon to our gates fresh wars may make their way;

"And we, with shivered lance, and broken bow,
'Nor spear nor sword among the people found,'
Subjected lie beneath some ancient foe,
To goad the ox—with mattocks till the ground—

"In abject state, and chafed mood, to see
'The stranger' come, and claim our heavy toil,
And all the fruits of our famed industry—
By plough, or loom, or ship—become his spoil.

"May God forbid! and keep this nation all
In his pure faith and holy laws to dwell,
Whatever then betide, on Him we call,
His arm shall save, His favour keep us well."

Some of the pieces incidentally introduced, such as that entitled 'England under George III.,' are pleasingly written, and give relief to the rest of the poem, which has somewhat the air of mere metrical versions of common history. Such

poems were admirable in old times, when heroic or patriotic deeds were sung by minstrels and bards, but in these printing-press days a long history of wars and battles is best told in plain prose. In other words, we think that Mr. Watkins has chosen a theme too vast and varied for his poetical powers, whatever might have been made of the subject by some mightier master of epic song.

Russia and England; their Strength and Weakness.

By John Reynell Morell. Trübner and Co.

MR. MORELL has collected much interesting information about the Caucasian region of the Russian empire, and gives an animated account of the struggles of Schanly and his brave Circassians. He shows that the most effective aid might easily be afforded by England in this quarter, and that the greatest damage might be easily inflicted on Russia. In this proposal Mr. Morell only confirms what all recent travellers in Circassia have declared; and he affirms, what is now generally believed, that a secret understanding of some of our present ministry with foreign diplomatists alone prevents the war being carried out with the vigour and success that could be ensured by bolder measures. If it were earnestly desired to weaken and humiliate Russia, active aid would ere this have been given to the tribes of the Caucasus, as well as to other oppressed races in Europe, who would gladly seize the opportunity of joining in the war. The style of Mr. Morell's book is somewhat violent and inflated; but this will be excused, from the evident sincerity of enthusiasm with which he pleads the cause of the Circassians, and the strength of conviction with which he feels that the real interests of England are now sacrificed for the sake of delusive advantages with which diplomacy seeks to avert the just consequences of a decisive appeal to arms.

Catalogue of Ornamental Casts of the Renaissance Styles, in the Collection of the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art. By R. N. Wornum, Keeper. With Illustrations. Longman and Co.

OF the three great divisions in which the ornamental casts are classified, the collection of the Department of Science and Art is peculiarly rich in specimens of the Renaissance period. Of mediæval specimens there are comparatively few, but the collection of ancient specimens has lately made greater progress. Mr. Wornum gives in this catalogue a detailed description of the most valuable or remarkable specimens of the modern collection, with preliminary notices of the various schools and styles included under the general terms Modern and Renaissance. Beginning with the Tre-cento or transition style, of which the date A.D. 1300 is taken as the mean time, an account is given of the progress of art in the periods of the revival of art, chiefly to be referred to the Tre-cento, Quatre-cento, Renaissance, Elizabethan, and the more perfect forms of the Cinque-cento style. Of the latter, the collection has many beautiful specimens, of which descriptions are given, with illustrations drawn on wood by pupils of the department. The catalogue will be valuable to all students of ornamental art, and the introductory remarks contain information that will be acceptable to the general reader.

Nice and its Climate; with Notices of the Coast from Marseilles to Genoa. By Edwin Lee. Hope & Co.

Notes on Spain; with a Special Account of Malaga and its Climate. By Edwin Lee. Hope & Co.

THE titles of these two little volumes sufficiently explain their contents and objects, and we have only to remark that Mr. Lee's notes are the result of personal observation and inquiry in the places described, and that he has made use of the best and most recent information of travellers and residents in his accounts of the topography and climate. Of late years, the number of consumptive patients sent to the southern coasts of Spain has greatly increased, notwithstanding the insecurity resulting from the miserable political state of the country, in which, let us hope, there is now prospect of amendment.

SUMMARY.

UNDER a title sufficiently expressive of the nature of the work, *The Australian Emigrant, a Rambling Story, containing as much Fact as Fiction*, Mr. G. H. Haydon, author of 'Five Years' Experience in Australia Felix,' gives a light but life-like sketch of some of the common incidents and adventures of colonial life in that part of the country now called Victoria. The story is illustrated with clever drawings by Mr. Watts Phillips (Hall, Virtue, and Co.)

A full account of *Utah and the Mormons*, the history, government, doctrines, customs, and prospects of the American Latter-day Saints, has been published by Benjamin G. Ferris, late Secretary of the Utah Territory, the result of personal observation during a six months' residence at Great Salt Lake City (Harper and Brothers, New York; Low, Son, and Co., London). To the official report recently presented to Congress, this volume adds some remarkable information, and there are now abundant materials for accurate knowledge of this strange and revolting phase of modern society, when broken loose from all bonds of morality or religion.

The first volume is published of a series of *Lectures delivered in Bethesda Chapel, Dublin*, by the late Rev. W. H. Krause, A.M., edited by Charles Stuart Stanford, A.M., Prebendary of St. Michael's (Herbert, Dublin; Hamilton, Adams, and Co., London). Some of Mr. Krause's sermons have been already published, in noticing which we spoke highly of the piety and labours of this lamented Christian minister. The subjects of the present volume of lectures are taken from historical incidents in the book of Genesis.

A tale of school-boy life, *The Grammar-school Boys*, by Mrs. Burbury, author of 'Florence Sackville,' and other tales (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), is good in its matter, but scarcely light enough in style to prove attractive to average readers of the class for whom it is intended. In the 'Parlour Library' the last two numbers contain tales by popular writers, *Attila*, by G. P. R. James, and *The Dark Lady of Doona*, by W. H. Maxwell (Hodgson).

Under the title of *The Czar, the late King of the Poles, and his Daughter*; or, *Elizabeth and the Exiles of Siberia*, a metrical tale is told by S. Cornelius (Piper and Co.), which will at least afford amusement from the peculiarity of its versification, of which these two stanzas are fair specimens:—

"This thought constantly pursued Stanislas,
His brain found room for no other;
Although his daughter nigh him oft would pass,
Springer always avoided her.

"Besides she knew full well that Prince Smoloff
Would soon return to Sainka,
A small town, not a long distance off,
In the deserts of Siberia."

Of more serious import, and bearing on actual affairs in Russia, are *Letters of an American, mainly on Russia and Revolution*, edited by Walter Savage Landor (Chapman and Hall). The book is dedicated to Mr. Gladstone, whose manly exposure of the tyranny of the King of Naples leads Mr. Landor to regard him as the member of the present government in whom the friends of freedom can place most confidence.

A little guide to authors, *The Young Poet's Assistant*, by an old reviewer, contains sensible and practical hints, that may be of use in regard to the matter of metrical composition, though no directions can communicate the spirit of poetry.

The tenth edition of the *Guide to Government Situations* (Mitchell), contains authentic and recent information as to the nature and value of government civil patronage at home and abroad, with the manner of its disposal. This is chiefly by political favour and interest, a state of things which we trust will be speedily altered, but meanwhile this book in its present form will be useful to those in quest of such situations. *The Second German Book*, by the late T. K. Arnold, M.A., and J. W. Frädersdorff, of the Taylor Institute, Oxford (Rivingtons), is added to the series of educational works with which the name of the late Mr. Thomas

Arnold is honourably associated. This volume is based chiefly on Dr. Becker's 'Schulgrammatik der deutschen Sprache,' collated with other German grammars and reading-books of reputation. A copious vocabulary is appended to the readings.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Alford's (Rev. H.) *Quebec Sermons*, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Bohn's *British Classics*: DeFoe's Works, Vol. 2, 3s. 6d.
 ——— *Illustrated Library*: Niccolini's *Jesuits*, post 8vo, 5s.
 ——— *Scientific Library*: Ennemore's *Magic*, Vol. 2, 5s.
 ——— *Standard Library*: Kelly's *Russia*, Vol. 1, 3s. 6d.
 Cherubini's *Counterpoint*, 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.
 Cricket (The) *Field*, 2nd edition, fcap. 8vo, half-bound, 5s.
 Crier's (Mrs.) *Devotional Remains*, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Egeria; or, *Casual Thoughts*, 2nd series, 2nd edition, 4s.
 Fulton's *Marvels of Science*, 8th edition, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Garratt's (Rev. S.) *Our Father*, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Gill's (J.) *Exposition of Solomon's Song*, royal 8vo, cloth, 6s.
 Gleig's *Series*: *Electricity*, by Tate, sewed, 1s.
 Hallam's *England*, new edition, 3 vols. 8vo, cloth, £1 10s.
 Heir of Redclyffe, 5th edition, post 8vo, cloth, 6s.
 History of the Ottoman Empire, *Ency. Met.*, Vol. 29, 7s. 6d.
 Hook's *Church Dictionary*, new edition, 8vo, cloth, 16s.
 Jones's (Rev. J.) *Addresses*, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
 ——— *Cottage Devotion*, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 King's (A. J.) *How to Learn Latin*, 12mo, cloth, 4s.
 Kotzebue's *Russian Exile*, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Lamartine's *Constituent Assembly*, Vol. 2, post 8vo, 6s.
 Lytton's *Ernest Maltravers*, 1s. 6d.
 MacGregor's *Indian Leisure*, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
 Molyneux's (C.) *Gethsemane*, post 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 Moodie's *Roughing it in the Bush*, 2nd edition, 8vo, 10s. 6d.
 Pearce's *Diseases Incident to Sedentary Life*, fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.
 Philip Colville, by Grace Kennedy, new edition, 18mo, 2s. 6d.
 Pulzick's *White, Red, and Black*, 3 vols. post 8vo, 40s. 6d.
 Smith's (H.) *Pilgrim in the Missions*, post 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 Traveller's Library: *Laing's Notes of a Traveller*, 2s. 6d.
 ——— *Shanly*, fcap. cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Waring's (E. J.) *Therapeutics*, fcap. cloth, 12s. 6d.
 Warren's Works, Vol. 3, crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES IN TURKEY.

Chesham-place, July 24.

I THINK the accompanying extract from a letter from my brother, Col. F. W. Hamilton, Grenadier Guards, dated Camp at Aladyn, July 8, 1854, so interesting, that I have much pleasure in forwarding it to you for insertion in your Journal.

W. J. HAMILTON.

Extract, dated Camp at Aladyn, July 8, 1854.

"I have been examining the many columnar ruins which are to be seen in various places in the neighbourhood of our camp, which lies due north of Aladyn, between the two lakes of Dwna. Their origin puzzles every one; none here have ever heard or read any account of them, even if they have ever been described. The country is hilly, and in many places the bare rock alone appears; otherwise it is almost entirely covered with wood—oaks and acacia trees. In the midst of them you suddenly come upon a spot, fifty or one hundred yards square, more sunk than the surrounding ground, in the middle of which are the remains of columns, three, four, and even five feet in diameter, at irregular intervals; the columns certainly form a part of the original rock [*in situ*], and you may trace a stratum running obliquely through several that are standing twenty or thirty feet apart from one another. Others present a curious excrescence within a few feet of the top, which may be attributed to a harder deposit [bed] in that part of the rock, which had resisted more than the rest the wear and tear of wind, rain, and time. The whole rock is full of a small shell, nummulites, I believe; but I will send home a small specimen, and you will be able to judge for yourself what it is.

"The tradition amongst the people of the country is, that it is all a natural formation, produced entirely by the effects of rain, frost, and time; and I must say that nearly everybody is inclined to think the same. The places, however, where these columnar remains occur are so partial and detached, that, without pretending to be a better judge than others, I cannot help thinking that they are remains of very ancient excavations out of the solid rock (which is a very soft one), either for temples or habitations; that all the rock between the columns was removed, leaving the columns to support the superincumbent roof: in process of time that part of the rock not actually over the columns has fallen in, leaving the columns standing out

singly, as they do now. Another reason for this supposition is, that in two or three places the surrounding rock is rather higher on three sides of the ruins than the top of the columns."

"It is somewhat tantalizing to the President of the Geological Society to have received intelligence from his brother of this curious discovery, knowing that there is not likely to be any one on the spot competent to examine it professionally. The fact of our troops so soon falling in with such interesting objects strongly illustrates the shortsighted policy of our Government in rejecting the proposal of the Royal and other Societies to appoint a body of scientific men to accompany the army into Turkey and the East. Where else but in England is there so much official apathy, we might almost say official ignorance, in matters pertaining to science and the arts?"

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WE have it in our power this week to present an authorised account of the arrangements settled to this date for the Liverpool Meeting of the British Association, which is to commence on Wednesday the 20th of September. For many reasons it is anticipated that the *réunion* will be more than usually brilliant and attractive, especially from the fact that Liverpool will on this occasion offer the unusual advantage of a building of unparalleled magnificence, and of size sufficiently commodious to admit of all the sectional meetings and the *soirées* taking place under one roof. The merchant-princes of this great port have shown even more than their accustomed liberality, and the fund for local expenses is likely to be most ample; the offers of private hospitality also are numerous, and are daily increasing in number. The local committee is very numerous, and embraces the most influential men of the locality. It is as usual divided into sub-committees, which are directed by the following gentlemen—Finance.—*Chairman*, Mr. W. R. Sandbach; *Secretary*, Mr. John Aikin, jun. Reception.—*Chairman*, Mr. Francis Heywood; *Secretary*, Mr. T. C. Archer. Excursion.—*Chairman*, Mr. Charles McIver; *Secretary*, Mr. Joseph Boulton. Lecture Rooms and *Soirées*.—*Chairman*, Mr. J. H. Turner; *Secretary*, Mr. H. P. Horner. Printing and Postal.—*Chairman*, Mr. C. B. Banning. Postmaster; *Secretary*, Dr. D. P. Thompson. The local General Secretaries have been judiciously chosen, and have a high standing in the town; they are, Joseph Dickenson, M.D., F.R.S., and Thomas Inman, M.D. The Reception Committee, having amongst its members Mr. Charles McIver, the agent for the Cunard steamers, and Mr. Braithwaite Poole, Goods Manager of the London and North-Western, and various other extensive lines of railway, has been particularly active; and besides other arrangements which will add very much to the pleasure of the meeting, a most liberal concession has been obtained from the various railway companies having termini in Liverpool and Birkenhead, by which members will have the privilege of making excursions for one hundred miles from Liverpool any time during a fortnight for a single fare; and Mr. McIver has promised to have one of the splendid steam tenders of the Halifax boats in daily attendance at the great landing stage, for the purpose of affording the members an opportunity of seeing the river and objects of interest on the shores of the Mersey *free of any expense*. John Buck Lloyd, Esq., the Mayor of Liverpool, has in the handsomest manner possible offered the magnificent suite of rooms in the Town Hall, second to none in the kingdom, for one of the *soirées*, the expenses of which he will also pay; and he will on the first day entertain the officers of the Association at dinner. On the day of opening the general committee will meet for business at one o'clock P.M., and in the evening the President, Lord Harrowby, will deliver his opening address. On Thursday, the business of the various sections will be entered upon, and in the evening the first *sairée* will take place in St. George's Hall. On Friday, after the sectional business of the day

there will be a conversazione in the evening, and a discourse from Professor Owen, upon 'The Anthropomorphic Apes,' which subject, from its important bearing upon the general science of comparative anatomy, will doubtless excite great attention and interest. Saturday will be occupied by the usual sectional business, the President's dinner in the great room of St. George's Hall, and in the evening the Mayor's soirée at the Town Hall. At the conversazione on Monday evening a discourse is anticipated from Colonel Sabine, upon 'Terrestrial Magnetism,' illustrated by experiments and diagrams, and on Tuesday Professor Stokes will occupy the meeting with a discourse upon 'Some of the Properties of Light,' in which it is expected he will be assisted by two French gentlemen eminent in this branch of science; after which it is anticipated the Photographic Society of Liverpool will produce some matters of interest. On Wednesday morning the sectional business will be brought to a close, and the Meeting of the British Association will terminate at three o'clock with the President's Concluding Address. As the excursions will not commence until Thursday morning, it has been suggested that Mr. Mayer should exhibit the Faussett collection of Saxon antiquities to such of the members as remain in Liverpool during Wednesday evening. The paragraph which has been circulated, announcing that the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire intended to occupy an evening during the time allotted to the meeting of this Association, is incorrect, that Society not having applied to the Local Secretaries upon the subject. On Thursday the excursions commence, and although they are not entirely arranged, it may be mentioned that the Bangor Slate Quarries, the Cheshire Salt Mines, the St. Helen's Glass Works and Coal District, Holyhead Harbour, and various other interesting places, will be visited, under most favourable arrangements. The local public bodies, without exception, have come forward in a most liberal manner, and have offered all the assistance in their power to give *éclat* to the Meeting.

The British Archaeological Association proposes to hold its annual congress the last week in August, under the Presidency of Ralph Bernal, Esq., at Chepstow, a locality sufficiently beautiful to tempt even non-archaeological spirits to join in the researches and festivities of the occasion. The Proceedings are arranged as follows:—*Monday, August 21st.*—Meeting at the Committee Rooms, at the Beaufort Arms, at two o'clock P.M.—Public Meeting, half-past two o'clock.—The Introductory Address.—Visit to Inspect Chepstow Castle, Church, Remains of Priory, Town, and Walls.—Evening Meeting for the reading and discussion of Papers. *Tuesday, 22nd.*—Excursion to Mathern, Remains of Episcopal Palace, Church—Moynes-court—St. Pierre, Old Mansion and Monuments in Church—Portskewitt, Tumulus and Church—Caldicot Castle and Church—Roman Encampment and Old Chapel at Southbrook—Roggeit Church—Magor Church. Return to Chepstow—Evening Meeting. *Wednesday, 23rd.*—Excursion to Piercefield Park—Wynd Cliff—Gaer Hill—Tintern Abbey. Return to Chepstow—Evening Meeting. *Thursday, 24th.*—Excursion to Llandaff—Inspection of Cathedral—Ely—Cardiff Castle—Newport Castle and Church—Murengers House—St. Woolas—Malpas Priory. Return to Chepstow. *Conversazione. Friday, 25th.*—Caerleon (Isca Silurum) and Church—Usk (Burrium), Remains of Castle, Church, Priory Remains, Encampments—Ragland Castle. Return to Chepstow. *Conversazione. Saturday, 26th.*—Caerwent (Venta Silurum) and Church—Llanvair Castle—Penhow Castle and Church—Pencoed Castle. Return to Chepstow. *Closing Meeting.* Departure for Lydney Station and Park. There will be no morning meetings of Sections, but Excursions every day, and Papers will be communicated at the evening meetings. The following have been already announced:—Mr. Duesbury, 'On the History and Architecture of Chepstow Castle;' Mr. C. Bailey, 'On Chepstow Church;' Mr. Wakeman, 'On Chepstow Priory,

Town, and Walls;' Mr. Pettigrew, 'On the Cromlechs and other Antiquities of the Primeval Period;' Mr. Planché, 'On the Earls of Pembroke;' Mr. W. H. Black, 'On Geoffrey of Monmouth,' and 'On the Liber Llandavensis;' Rev. Beale Poste, 'On the Territories of Vortigern, the Ancient British King, on the Wye and in the South of Wales;' Mr. Wakeman, 'On the History and Antiquities of the Castles of Llanvair, Penhow, and Pencoed,' 'On the Foundation of Usk Priory, and the Charter hitherto unknown,' and 'On St. Kinsmark's Priory;' Rev. Thomas Hugo, 'On the History and Architecture of Tintern Abbey;' Dr. William Beattie, 'On Ragland Castle;' E. A. Freeman, Esq., Lecture on Llandaff Cathedral.

A sharp discussion took place in the House of Commons on Thursday night, in the Committee of Supply on the vote of 140,000*l.* for the purchase of Burlington House and grounds for the public service. Only 23, however, out of 166 members, voted against it, and we only allude to what was said on the occasion, for the sake of calling attention to the utter ignorance of those members who oppose themselves to the official location of the Learned Societies. Capt. Scobell said, "As to the space being used for the erection of buildings for private Societies, he thought such a proceeding was not necessary, and he believed these Societies could erect their own buildings at a much less cost than Government would be likely to do for them." And Mr. Banks said, "As to the private Societies, he believed that they did not want us to build for them, inasmuch as they could build for themselves much cheaper." Mr. Milnes, however, truly remarked that "he believed there was no other country of the world in which private Societies were so miserably provided in this respect as in England;" and the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed in further reply, that "with regard to the statement that scientific Societies could furnish themselves with room at a cheaper rate than the Government could provide it for them, he must say that he could not agree to that statement; because, if they were provided with space in any Government building, other parts of the building, which would be useless to them, could be turned to account by the Government. The difficulty which those Societies met with in obtaining accommodation was the difficulty of procuring a large room for their meetings, but if they were provided with space by the public, one large room would be sufficient to answer the requirements of all."

It may be well to remind our readers that Monday is the last day for sending in demands for space in the forthcoming Paris Universal Exhibition. Committees of Exhibitors, and all who desire to exhibit individually, are warned to send in their demands this day, or Monday, to Captain H. C. Owen, R.E., Marlborough House, Pall Mall. The French Imperial Commission will proceed forthwith to divide the general space at their disposal between all countries in proportion to the demands sent in, and the Board of Trade charged to represent the interests of British manufacturers is anxious to secure such an amount of space as will enable the industry of our isles to be worthily represented.

On the 15th instant, at his residence at Masham, Yorkshire, in the 75th year of his age, died George Cuitt, Esq., a gentleman well known half a century ago to connoisseurs in art by his numerous etchings. Though Mr. Cuitt has ceased for many years to appear before the world as an artist, those who were familiar with his works, and admirers of his talent, will not read without interest the announcement of his death. Mr. Cuitt was born in 1779, at Richmond in Yorkshire, and was the only son of an artist of ability, who had studied abroad as a portrait-painter, but on his return home turned his attention to landscape-painting with success. From his earliest years, Mr. Cuitt devoted himself to his father's profession, and his sketches soon gave promise of talent. While yet a young man, he settled at Chester, and published some bold and striking etchings, entitled 'Old Buildings at Chester,' which were followed at intervals by a variety of similar publications. The opportunities afforded to him of studying a fine collection of

Piranesi's etchings, which his father had brought from Rome, imbued him with much of that artist's spirit; this he very happily adapted to the subjects of his pencil, and portrayed the mediæval ruins of England and Wales with something of the same force which had distinguished Piranesi's Roman antiquities. Cuitt, however, was far from being a mere copyist; and rivaling, as his etchings certainly did, those of his prototype for vigour and depth, they are full of originality and poetic feeling, and less tainted with mannerism and affectation. A few years of arduous application in teaching and etching enabled Mr. Cuitt, at the age of forty, to realise an independent fortune, and to give up the more laborious part of his profession; he retired to his native county, and built himself a house at Masham, where he resided for the rest of his days, uniting the pursuit of horticulture with that of art, and occasionally publishing fresh works, amongst which are some of very considerable merit. His 'Yorkshire Abbeys' are especially *chefs d'œuvres* of art. In 1848 the copyright of his works was purchased by Mr. Natali, who collected them into a handsome folio, which he published under the title of 'Wanderings and Pencilings amongst the Ruins of Olden Time,' and which we believe is now out of print.

We have also lost during the past week a naturalist of some celebrity in Mr. George Brettingham Sowerby, F.L.S., who died on Wednesday last, at the age of sixty-four. Mr. G. B. Sowerby was a son of the well-known James Sowerby, engraver, and proprietor of Sir James Smith's 'English Botany,' and himself author of several works of high repute in natural history, British mineralogy, exotic mineralogy, British fungi, &c., but not following exactly the taste of his father, he applied himself more particularly to conchology. In 1818 he contributed a valuable paper to the Linnean Society, on 'Brachiopodous Mollusca,' and in 1822 he commenced the publication of 'The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells,' which continued to upwards of forty numbers, but was never completed. The engravings of this important work, nearly two hundred in number, were executed by the author's elder brother, Mr. James De Carle Sowerby, the well-known Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park. In 1825, Mr. Sowerby helped to establish and published a Zoological Journal, which was carried on with much spirit through the united exertions of the leading zoologists of the day, and was continued for ten years. In 1830, Mr. Sowerby commenced the publication of a work on species of shells, entitled 'Species Conchyliorum,' but only one part ever appeared. A second part was prepared, but not published. Mr. Sowerby possessed a very extensive knowledge of shells, and assisted largely in naming the eminent collection formed by Mr. Hugh Cumming; he also traded largely in shells and minerals, and many are the collectors who have been indebted to him, from time to time, for additions to their collections. Mr. Sowerby was always held in high repute as a thoroughly honest dealer. He was greatly respected among connoisseurs, and his opinion as to the rarity and value of a specimen was always to be depended on. Mr. Sowerby has left a large family, all more or less interested and employed professionally in natural history, and his name is honourably perpetuated in the works of a son, no less distinguished for his conchological writings than for his drawings.

Caroline Bowles, the second wife of Robert Southey, died on the 20th inst. Some of her own poetry is worthy of memory, but her name will be chiefly known in the history of literature in connexion with the Laureate, the closing years of whose life she smoothed by her devoted care and tender affection.

Messrs. Grieve and Telbin have completed their Diorama of the Seat of War, at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, in admirable style, and are exhibiting it to delighted audiences twice a day. The following is a list of the scenes and places represented, and the effect is very striking:—English Fleet in Wingo Sound; Point Kullen; The Kronberg, and Elsinore; Copenhagen; French Fleet in Kiel Bay; Stockholm; Åland; Fort of Bomars-

sund; Hango Head; Ekness; Cutting out a Prize; Helsingfors; Sveaborg; St. Petersburg (by Night); Cronstadt; Vienna; Belgrade; Orsova; Frontier Guard House; Iron Gate; Kalafat; the Turkish Camp, by Night, at Kalafat; Giurgevo, from the River; the Town of Giurgevo; Oltenitza; Silistria; Galatz; Sulina; Entrance to the Dardanelles; Castles of Europe and Asia; Constantinople; Odessa; Harbour of Sebastopol; Sebastopol; Trebizond; Sinope; Varna; Arrival of the Combined Fleets.

A most admirable picture in chromo-lithography was to have been drawn for yesterday by the members of the Art Union of Glasgow. It is a facsimile in colours, executed by Mr. C. Risdon, and printed by Mr. V. Brooks, of the well-known water-colour painting by Mr. G. Cattemole, 'Columbus propounding to the Prior of the Franciscan Convent of Santa Maria de Rabida his Theory of a New World.' We understand that it is the result of nineteen separate printings, and that, in some cases, as many as eight or nine different tints are obtained in one printing. The effects, in an artistic point of view, are quite marvellous, and surpass anything that we have seen, even from the highly reputed Imperial printing-office of Vienna.

On Monday evening next there will be a discussion at the Society of Arts Educational Exhibition, St. Martin's Hall, 'On the Comparative Merits of the Phonetic and the Phonic System for Teaching to Read in the ordinary Print.' The subject is to be introduced by Dr. R. G. Latham, F.R.S., and it is expected that Dr. Arnott, Mr. Carleton Tufnell, Mr. A. J. Ellis, Dr. Gladstone, and others, will take part in the discussion. The lecture on Tuesday is by the Rev. C. H. Bromby, 'On the Aims and Instruments of Real Education'; on Thursday, by Dr. Scott, 'On Teaching the Deaf and Dumb'; and on Friday there will be two lectures, one in the afternoon by the Rev. E. Sydney, 'On Teaching the Idiot,' and one in the evening by Professor Tennant, 'On Mineralogy, and its Application to Geology and the Arts.'

We learn from St. Petersburg, that an expedition is about to be sent from that city to make geographical, astronomical, and other scientific researches in that part of Eastern Siberia which is comprised between the rivers Irkut, Lena, and Witim, the Jablon Mountains, and the frontier line of the south. If necessary, the expedition may extend its investigations beyond these limits. It is composed of gentlemen of scientific eminence, and is to publish an account of its discoveries and observations. It will, it is expected, be three years absent, and its expenses are to be paid by voluntary contributions, and by an annual allowance from the Imperial Botanical Society at St. Petersburg.

A valuable theological library, consisting of about 4000 volumes, the property of the late Dr. Thilo, Professor of Theology at the University of Halle, has been purchased for the college at New-haven in Connecticut. A little while ago the College of Rochy, in the state of New York, purchased in a lump the theological library of Dr. Neander, a celebrated theologian—it consisted of about 22,000 volumes.

M. de Lamartine has just sold a History of Turkey in six volumes to the proprietors of a Paris daily newspaper, for 4800*l*.

M. Conrad d'Orelli, a Swiss philologist of considerable note, has just died at Zurich.

Sir Bulwer Lytton's 'Caxton Family' has been translated into Spanish.

At the Royal Italian Opera Madame Grisi's farewell performances are drawing to a close. On Thursday *Lucrezia Borgia* was given for the last time, and *Norma* is to be given on Monday. The pieces selected for the benefit night, on the 7th August, are the first act of *Lucrezia Borgia*, the first act of *Norma*, and the third of the *Huguenots*. At Drury Lane Auber's *Massaniello* was produced on Monday evening, with Mr. Sims Reeves in the principal character. The part of *Penella* was well sustained by Mlle. Louise, and Madame Rudersdorf's *Elvira* was a highly-finished and careful performance, but the other parts were inferiorly

filled, excepting by Mr. Leffler, as *Borella*. Symptoms of 'something wrong with the machinery behind the stage,' announced as the apology for an hour's delay in commencing the Opera on Monday, have appeared for some time in the whole management of Drury Lane, and an advertisement, one morning this week, proclaimed that the theatre would be closed on account of the heat of the weather. Unfortunately for the validity of the excuse, the thermometer fell many degrees that day, and the weather has continued temperate since. The only dramatic novelty to note is a piece at the Haymarket, *The Old Chateau; or, a Night of Peril*, announced as entirely new, but which can scarcely be called original, as the plot and the chief incidents are taken from the French. The story is too complicated, and the plot too commonplace, to make it worth while giving a detailed account of it, but the actors sustained their parts well, and the piece was successful. Mr. Stirling Coyne was announced as the author. The music, by Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, is appropriate, and the scenery, decorations, and other adjuncts of the piece, are creditable to all concerned in putting it on the stage. A company of Spanish dancers attract crowds to the house by their spirited performance of some of their national dances.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN.—June 20th.—A paper, 'On some Remarkable Spherical Exostoses developed on the Roots of various Species of *Conifera*,' by Joseph Dalton Hooker, Esq., M.D., F.R. and L.S., &c. These curious exostoses were first observed by the author on the roots of the *Podocarpus dactyloides* of New Zealand, and the specimens were afterwards laid aside for a time, in the hope of meeting with some account of similar productions on the roots of other plants. The observations and sketches then made were subsequently submitted to the examination of the Rev. M. J. Berkeley; and on following out the subject with that gentleman at Kew, precisely similar organs were detected on many other *Conifera*, for example, on several *Araucaria*, *Podocarpus*, *Taxodium*, *Dacrydium*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Phyllocladus*, and *Cunninghamia*. Neither Mr. Berkeley nor Dr. Hooker having been able to find in works upon structural or physiological botany any account of these singular organs, the author was induced to draw attention to their beautiful structure, by laying a short account of them before the Linnean Society. The roots and rootlets of *Podocarpus dactyloides*, the species selected for illustration, are studded at intervals with spherical organs varying in diameter from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. They are attached by a very short stalk, or are absolutely sessile, or even sunk into the bark of the root, and are easily detached, leaving a small scar on their own surface and on the root. They are of a soft and spongy consistence, smooth and even on the surface, of a pale reddish colour. A vertical section shows them to consist of—1stly, a mass of spongy cellular tissue, aggregated round; 2ndly, a central vascular axis, which reaches from the wood of the root to the centre of the sphere; and, 3rdly, a delicate cuticle. Of these tissues a detailed description was given, accompanied by a beautiful drawing, from the pencil of Dr. Hooker. These curious excrescences are occasionally found double on the roots of the *P. dactyloides*, when they consist of one sphere placed upon another. In these cases, the lower sphere was prolate, and the upper pyriform, with its narrow end sunk considerably into the lower, the vascular axis passing through both, and terminating in the axis of the upper. Morphologically, these organs are doubtless transformed root-fibrils, but the special function for which they are adapted is not very obvious, though they may be supposed subservient to the office of selection of nutriment. Attention was particularly directed to the exostoses of roots by the elder De Candolle, in his 'Théorie Élémentaire,' where he instances *Taxodium distichum*, but their general occurrence has escaped the notice of succeeding writers. Mr. Berkeley, indeed, has described them on the roots of the pea, and Dr.

Hooker has long been familiar with others, especially with a remarkable modification of them on the laburnum, where they form fleshy branched masses, as large as the fist, but except in the *Taxodium distichum*, he is not aware of their prevalence in *Conifera* having been observed.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—July 3rd.—E. Newman, Esq., F.L.S., President, in the chair. Mr. Stevens exhibited a full-grown living larva of *Notodonta Carmelita*, reared from the egg; a new British beetle, *Pyrochroa pectinicornis*, lately taken in Scotland by Mr. Buxton; and a specimen of the very rare beetle from Japan, *Danaster Blaytoidea*. Mr. Waring exhibited several insects, found dead and covered with a film which appeared to be of a fungoid nature. Mr. Janson exhibited several insects captured by Mr. Foxcroft in Scotland, and several interesting species taken by himself, on the occasion of the Society's excursion to Darenth Wood, on the 17th June. Mr. Stainton exhibited specimens of the new British *Astrocerus Miao*, taken near Galway by A. G. Moore, Esq., and forwarded for distribution among the members of the Society. Mr. Douglas exhibited a new *Lithocolletis*, discovered by Mr. Weaver in Scotland, in the larva state, feeding in the leaves of *Vaccinium Vitis Idea*; also *Parasia Metznerella*, reared from a larva found in the receptacles of *Centaurea nigra*. Mr. Smith exhibited specimens of the very rare bee, *Noradna armata*, taken by Mr. Dossetor near Swansea; also a new *Crabro*, and the male of *Tenthredo cingulata*, from the same place. Mr. Ingsen stated, that microscopic investigation of the material of wasps' nests made it doubtful if it was of wood, as generally believed, as it appeared rather to have the character of fungus. Several members spoke on the common occurrence of wasps seen collecting woody fibres, and Mr. Mark, of Bogota, said all the wasps of South America collected woody matter for their nests; but the President observed, without wishing to offer any opinion upon the material of wasps' nests, that Professor Quekett had examined, under a microscope, a mass of fibrous matter taken by Mr. Bree from a rail sawn from the centre of an oak, and pronounced it to be fungoid. Mr. Waterhouse read a paper 'On the species of *Anyetura* and allied genera of *Coleoptera*, with descriptions of some new species.' Mr. Westwood read 'Descriptions of some new Species of Pausidia,' brought for description by Messrs. Dohrn and Boheman; he also read 'Notes on various Insects,' by Mr. W. Varney. Mr. Stevens read an extract of a letter received by him from Mr. Wallace, stating his safe arrival at Singapore, and his capture of 250 species of insects within a few days.

VARIETIES.

Shakespeare Redivivus.—'Bibliomania,' we are told, has revived. Where is Dr. Dibdin? Here we have the Roxburgh Club days restored—and the times, once more, of Richard Heber and his stout jackall, Mr. Thorpe. The Haslewoods and Dibbins of to-day may now revive the Roxburgh Revels, so amusingly lashed by Hood; for, as far as Shakespeare is concerned, a sum of a like amount was never before given for a single volume as was given on Saturday last for a first folio Shakespeare. The clear and agreeable face of Mr. Wilkinson was never seen to greater advantage. His hammer some six years ago had knocked down the very same lot (can we call such a volume a lot?) for one hundred and fifty-five pounds. There it was, again under the same hammer—to realise what? Mr. Wilkinson was confident he saw the right sort of men before him, and his eyes foretold a triumph. There was the Rev. A. D. and G. D., and Mr. C. of Manchester, P. C., and many more of name, all spectators of the race. To continue in jockey language, the volume was entered well. Mr. Lilly (warned with a touch of the fire of Thorpe, Rodd, and Pickering) made a spirited start at one hundred guineas. He had immediately other competitors at ten and twenty guinea leaps. Mr. Wilkinson

put aside his hammer—he could have no use for it for some time yet. The room shared his feeling. At one hundred and fifty guineas it did stop for a time. It was now at a sum more than Mr. Gardiner had given for it,—at a higher sum than had been given for any copy of the same book. Another five guineas started a fresh heat, and at two hundred guineas Mr. Wilkinson's hand was seen to move towards the hammer, though his eyes were still fixed on some long-pocketed competitors, who would not see the hammer drop at such a figure. Nor did it drop. Mr. Boone stood to his commission, but was obliged to retire before Mr. Lilly, to whom it was knocked down for the princely sum of 250*l*. Mr. Lilly never looked more smiling—you would have fancied, from his healthy and good-natured face, that he looked for a plaudit. He certainly deserved one.—*Illus. Lond. News.*

Literary Pensions of the Year.—The 1200*l*. annually appropriated for literary pensions has been allotted this year as follows:—50*l*. a-year to Mrs. Glen (widow of the late Dr. Glen, missionary to the East for nearly 30 years), in consideration of Dr. Glen's services to biblical literature by his translation of the Old Testament into Persian, and the distressed condition in which his widow is placed by his decease; 100*l*. a-year to Sir Francis Bond Head, in consideration of the contributions he has made to the literature of this country; 100*l*. a-year to Mrs. Moir (widow of the late Mr. David Moir, surgeon), in consideration of her late husband's literary and scientific works, in connexion with his profession, his poetical talents, and the destitute condition of his widow and eight children; 50*l*. a-year to the Rev. William Hickey, in consideration of the service which his writings, published under the signature of "Martin Doyle," have rendered to the cause of agricultural and social improvement among the people of Ireland; 100*l*. a-year to Mrs. Lang, in consideration of the eminent services rendered for a period of upwards of 50 years by the late Mr. Oliver Lang, master-shipwright at the Woolwich Dockyard; of his numerous valuable inventions and improvements for the advancement of naval architecture, and the straitened circumstances in which Mrs. Lang is placed; 50*l*. a-year to the widow and daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Train, in consideration of his personal services to literature, and the valuable aid derived by the late Sir Walter Scott from Mr. Train's antiquarian and literary researches, prosecuted under Sir Walter's directions; 100*l*. a-year to the widow of the late Sir Harris Nicolas, in consideration of the many valuable contributions made by her late husband to the historical and antiquarian literature of this country, and the limited circumstances in which his family were left at his death; 80*l*. a-year to the daughters of the late Dr. McGillivray, in consideration of their late father's contributions to the service of natural history, and the destitute condition in which his family are placed at his decease; 50*l*. a-year to Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd, in consideration of her late husband's poetical talent; 100*l*. a-year to the sister and two daughters of the late Mr. James Simpson, in consideration of his eminent services in the cause of education, and the distressed circumstances in which, owing to the expenditure of his own means in the furtherance of this object, his family are left at his decease; 40*l*. a-year to the daughters of the late Mr. James Kenney, in consideration of his literary talent; 100*l*. a-year to Mr. Alaric Alexander Watts, in consideration of his services to literature and to art; 100*l*. a-year to the daughters of the late Mr. Joseph Tucker, in consideration of their late father's services as Surveyor of the Navy for eighteen years, and the distressed condition to which they are reduced; 100*l*. a-year to Dr. Hincks, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to history and literature by his antiquarian researches, and especially in connexion with the Assyrian and other Eastern languages; and 50*l*. a-year to Mrs. Lee, widow of Mr. Bowditch, the celebrated African traveller, in consideration of her contributions to literature, and the straitened circumstances to which she is now reduced.—*Times.*

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Liverpool, June, 1854.

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Annuitants, Immediate or Deferred.

The Premiums received on Life Policies amounted—

In 1837, to £1,755

In 1847, to £21,197

In 1852, to £50,800

Premiums on New Business in 1853, £6,913.

Bonuses of the Company are guaranteed when the Policies are issued.

Residence in the Australian Colonies, British America, and the United States, without extra charge; and Policies are issued free of Stamp Duty.

* Persons whose Life Policies with this Company expire on the 24th instant, are respectfully reminded that receipts for the renewal of the same will be found at the Head Offices in Liverpool and London, and in the hands of the respective Agents.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,

5, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON.

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Thomas Boddington, Esq.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq.
Charles Thomas Holcombe, Esq.
Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.
J. Shua Lockwood, Esq.
W. A. Peacock, Esq.
Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
Thomas G. Sambrooke, Esq.
William Wybrow, Esq.

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Physician.—George Leith Roupell, M.D., F.R.S., 15, Welbeck St.
Surgeon.—James Sauer, Esq., M.D., Finsbury Square.
Wm. Cooke, Esq., M.D., 39, Trinity Square, Tower Hill.
Bankers.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard Street.
Messrs. Hanbury and Lloyds, 60, Lombard Street.
Actuary and Secretary.—Charles Jellicoe, Esq.

The business of the Company comprises assurance on lives and survivorship, the purchase of life interests, the sale and purchase of contingent and deferred annuities, loans of money on mortgage, &c.

This Company was established in 1877, is empowered by the Act of Parliament 31 Geo. III., and regulated by deed enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

The Company was originally a strictly proprietary one. The interest on the participating scale, now participate quinquennially in four-fifths of the amount to be divided.

To the present time (1851) the assured have received from the Company, in satisfaction of their claims, upwards of £1,400,000.

The amount at present assured is £3,000,000 nearly, and the income of the Company is about £125,000.

At the last division of surplus, about £20,000 was added to the sum assured under the policy for the whole term.

The lives assured are permitted, in time of peace, and not being engaged in mining or gold digging, to reside in any country—or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) between any two parts of the same hemisphere—distant more than 53 deg. from the equator, without extra premium.

All Policy Stamps and Medical Fees are now paid by the Company.

By recent enactments, persons are exempt, under certain restrictions, from Income Tax, in respect so much of their income as they may devote to assurances on lives.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,

PANTRY, 4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury.

President.—His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

Sir PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Chairman.

JOHN L. GLENNE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Solicitor.—ALEX. DOBIE, Esq.

The benefits of Life Assurance are afforded by this Company to their utmost extent, combined with perfect security in a fully subscribed Capital of One Million, besides an accumulating Premium Fund exceeding £500,000, and a Revenue from Life Premiums time of more than £100,000, which is annually increasing. Nineteen, or Ninety per Cent. of the profits, are sentimentally divided among the Insurers on the participation scale of Premiums. On Insurances for the whole life, half the premium may remain on credit for the first five years.

Tables of increasing Rates have been formed upon a plan peculiar to this Company, from which the following is an extract.

Premium to Insure £100 at death.						
Age.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
20	£ 4 2 0	£ 4 2 0	£ 4 2 0	£ 4 2 0	£ 4 2 0	£ 4 2 0
25	0 18 2	0 18 2	0 18 2	0 18 2	0 18 2	0 18 2
30	1 3 9	1 3 9	1 3 9	1 3 9	1 3 9	1 3 9
35	1 11 10	1 13 9	1 15 10	1 18 1	2 0 6	3 8 3

Specimen of the Bonuses added to Policies to 1851, to which will be added a prospective Bonus of one per cent. per annum on the sum insured and previously declared Bonuses, in the event of death before December, 1854, and in which prospective Bonus all new Insurers on the Profit scale will participate.

Date of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses.	Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1835	5000	1955 2 4	6955 2 4
1835	2000	770 9 9	2770 9 9
1835	3000	1058 2 4	4058 2 4

Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and full particulars, may be obtained of the Secretary, 4, New Bank Buildings, London, or from any of the Agents of the Company.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.
Applications for Agencies may be addressed to the Secretary, 4, New Bank Buildings.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

COMPANY, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company—being in the twenty-first year of its existence—was held at the Head Office, No. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, on Friday, July 14, 1854.

CHARLES GRAHAM, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

Statements of accounts from the formation of the Company down to the 31st December last, were laid before the meeting, from which the following is abstracted:—

That during the year ending 31st December, 1853, 418 new policies have been issued, assuring £351,188, and yielding, in annual premiums, a sum of £13,035 £s. 5d.

That the yearly income exceeds £123,000.

That the property of the Company, as at 31st December last, amounts to £483,996 £s. 11d.

That the sum assured by each policy from the commencement averages £724 18s.

That 59 policies on 67 lives have become claims in 1853, on which £47,372 £s. 4d. has been paid; and

That since the Company commenced business in 1834, 8,93 policies have been issued in all, of which 3,759 have lapsed, surrendered, or become claims.

By order of the Board, PATRICK MACINTYRE, Sec.

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FOR

General, Accumulative, and Self-Protecting Assurances.

HEAD OFFICES.—2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

Secretary.—EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, ESQ.

Actuary.—G. J. FARRANCE, ESQ., F.R.S.

This Society, guaranteed by a Capital fully adequate to every contingency, and not injuriously large, offers all the advantages of the Mutual System.

PREMIUMS.—Rates calculated expressly for this Society based upon actual experience, and thus accurately guaranteed.

POLICIES granted on any life contingency and indisputable.

CLAIMS.—Promptitude and liberality in the settlement.

BONUS announced 1852, equivalent to a cash bonus of 20 per cent.

STAMPS.—No charge for Stamps except in cases of Loans.

INCOME-TAX.—Payments for Life Assurance are free from this tax and the new Succession Duty.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS may obtain

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Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, 3, Old Broad Street.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

HEALTH INSURANCE.—The Directors of

the TRAVELLERS' AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY issue Policies, insuring a fixed yearly sum payable by way of annuity in the event of any accident or disease causing total permanent disablement.

A man aged 25 may thus secure to himself an annuity of £10 a year on payment of a Yearly Premium of £1 16s. 1d.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application, and every information may be had at the Chief Office any day between Ten and Four.

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ESTABLISHED 1841.

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Since the Establishment of this Society, 5074 Policies have been issued for £2,090,929 with £20,365 of Annual Premiums.

Two B-nuses have been declared (in 1841 and 1853), adding nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of £2000 issued in 1842 on a healthy life is now increased to £2260.

Profits divided every five years.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on either healthy or diseased lives, at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Policies issued free of Stamp Duty, and every charge but the Premiums.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the country.

F. G. P. NICHOLSON, Actuary.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

14, Waterloo Place, London, and 30, Brown Street, Manchester.

Directors.

THE CHIEFMAN, Chairman.

RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq., Alderman, Deputy-Chairman.

Colonel Michael E. Bagnold, William Morley, Esq.

Francis Brodigan, Esq. Robert Francis Power, Esq., M.D.

Alexander Robert Irvine, Esq. Archibald Spens, Esq.

John Inglis Jerdele, Esq. Frederick Vallant, Esq.

James John Kinloch, Esq. Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.

Henry Lawson, Esq.

The Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually and applied in reduction of the current Premiums. Policy-holders participate in Profits after payment of five annual Premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th May, 1851, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that the Assurances in 1853 considerably exceeded those effected in any previous year; the number of Policies issued being more than 400, and the annual income thereon being upwards of £7500. It also appeared that, except in 1849, when the visitation of the cholera to K. place, the claims arising from deaths were, in every year, much below their estimated amount.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 3½ per Cent. should be made in the current year's Premium, payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:—

the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 3½ p Cent. should be made in the current year's Premium, payable all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction.

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